THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

THE REPUBLICAN REVIVAL

THE SOLIDEST COMFORT in the election returns is given, by common editorial consent, to the Republicans. They have, as even their foes concede, gone far toward recovery from the disaster of 1912. A Democratic majority of 147 in the House of Representatives has been reduced to less than 30, Republican Governors and Senators have been elected in several great States, including New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, and the Progressives, except in a few Western States, have so largely returned to their old allegiance as to become almost a negligible factor in the election returns. But Democrats are far from accepting this Republican success as a Democratic defeat. Secretary McAdoo even uses the words "glorious victory." Democratic editors point out that their party retains a working majority in both Houses of Congress, and has achieved notable successes in several State campaigns. As the New York *World* (Dem.) and *Evening Post* (Ind.) take pains to note, the Democrats are still in the saddle; the usual mid-term reaction did its worst but failed to shake them off. Moreover, since their two opponents of 1912 have so generally reunited, leaders in Washington are "pointing with pride" to the fact that they have won in what was substantially a straightaway test of strength with a consolidated opposition.

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A NEW REPUBLICAN HOPE.

Chas. S. Whitman's election as Governor of New York State is considered by the press to indicate him as presidential timber.

Progressives find little to console them except the overwhelming victory of Governor Johnson in California, tho George W. Perkins and other leaders profess satisfaction with the "rebuke" administered to the Wilson Administration, and the Chicago *Post* speaks for those who seem to think that the voters simply failed to discriminate between the Republican and Progressive programs, or deserted the ranks temporarily to strike effectively at Democratic economic policies. Newspapers of all parties agree that the old "full dinner-pail" argument was effective. In many Eastern States, the Republicans made a straight protection campaign, while in general the commonest Democratic plea was, "Stand by Wilson." Whether the consideration of the Wilson policies, foreign and domestic, brought on the blow or served to prevent the catastrophe from being overwhelming is hard to say; both opinions find able editorial presentation, Mr. Hearst's writers sharing the first view with many Republicans, and the New York *Evening Post* joining its Democratic contemporaries in adopting the other. A notable reaction from the somewhat evident radicalism of recent years is seen in this election by a number of thoughtful editors, and is found particularly significant by the New York *Times*. As evidence, there are the recession of the Progressive party and the success of conservative candidates in both old parties. Republicans of approved regularity rejoice in the return of "Uncle Joe" Cannon and William B. McKinley to public life, and in the re-election, despite violent opposition, of such old-line Senators as Boies Penrose, Jacob H. Gallinger, and W. P. Dillingham; tho a picturesque triumph of radicalism is the election to Congress of the first Socialist from the East, chosen by the voters of a New York East Side district, a former Tammany stronghold.

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Prohibition and suffrage results are not generally considered by the press to have any great partizan significance. Yet evidence of a general reactionary tendency in this election is discerned in the small suffrage gains. Nevada and Montana gave the vote to women; Missouri and Ohio withheld it, as did also South Dakota, North Dakota, and Nebraska, tho the close vote in these States gives the suffragist workers hope of victory in the official recount. Advocates of State-wide prohibition are as likely to be cheered by the fact that Arizona, Oregon, Washington, and Colorado went dry as to be dismayed by the news that Ohio and California emphatically prefer to remain wet.

Because of the closeness of the returns in a number of districts, the exact Democratic majority in the House of Representatives can not yet be stated. Democratic estimates place it as high as 30, Republicans as low as 11. According to the New York *Herald's* figures there will be 229 Democrats, 196 Republicans, 7 Progressives, one Socialist, and one Independent. Senatorial contests in Colorado, Nevada, and Wisconsin were in doubt several days after the election. If the Democrats are successful in these States, they will have a Senate majority of 16, a net gain of four.

To Republican papers the Republican successes in so many States and Congressional districts mean just one thing—a rebuke to the Wilson Administration. This is the interpretation of such dailies as the New York *Tribune*, Boston *Transcript*, Baltimore *American*, Philadelphia *Press*, Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*, St. Louis *Globe Democrat*, and San Francisco *Chronicle*. Even the war, say several of these editors, did not prevent the voters from showing their disapproval, tho they add that it may have kept the condemnation from being more complete. Mr. Wilson, declares the New York *Tribune*, has been judged in most of the "big industrial and commercial States on his record as a disturber of business and a banisher of prosperity independently of the effects of the European conflict." Moreover:

"It was he who warred on business, little as well as big, long before the European fighters took it into their heads to do the same. . . . His policies created the unrest from which the country has suffered ever since it became known two years ago that the Democratic party had been restored to power in all the departments of the Government.

"Yesterday's elections were a popular verdict against Mr. Wilson's attitude and achievements."

Making practically the same argument, the Boston *Transcript* observes that the people have seen through Democracy's "sham slogans," and realize that "prosperity at home has proved to be 'purely psychological,' peace in or with Mexico a colossal fake, and 'the setting of business' free one of those numerous figures of speech with which Mr. Wilson delights to adorn his rhetoric."

Nor is this solely a partizan view-point. Such dailies as the New York *American* (Ind. Dem.), *Times* (Ind. Dem.), and *Sun* (Ind.), Washington *Herald* (Ind.), and *Post* (Ind.) see the same popular vote of lack of confidence in the President and his Administration. Other editors admit the strength of the rebellion against the Democratic tariff and other legislation, but believe that the President's record and personality saved his party from complete rout. Such, for instance, is the view of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, *Evening Post*, and *Herald*, and the Newark *News*. Several independent papers also lay stress on the disappearance of the Progressive party and a feeling of reaction against radical legislation, policies, and leadership. "The Republican revival," says the New York *Globe* (Ind.), "is not due to Democratic loss, but to a Republican-Progressive reunion, whose continuance depends on future circumstances." As the Boston *News Bureau* picturesquely puts it, it is a case of "Expiring Moose and Flat Purses." In the first respect, it explains, the Democrats have "simply lost a factitious advantage earlier made a present to them: the normal relation has been pretty well restored." This paper, fairly representative of rather conservative but non-partizan opinion, continues:

"That our politics can not normally be triangular has now been once again definitely established; there does not seem to be enough of lasting vote power or of definite issues outside of two major parties. The count in Pennsylvania, after the Colonel's own canvass, and the way in which Sulzer, as he boasts, has made the Colonel 'look like thirty cents' in New York, and the collapse in the Bay State, all bespeak political demise. We are back to the accustomed dual basis. Mr. Wilson became President Wilson on 38 per cent. of the total vote; but his goal in 1916 must needs be very close to 51 per cent."

That under the existing circumstances "the Democratic party should have come so near holding its own is," to the New York *Evening Post*, "evidence of soundness and strength, and gives sufficient ground for it to face the national contest of 1916 with courage." So, too, think Democrats standing high in Administration circles. Says Postmaster-General Burleson, for instance: "For the first time in the history of the country a party which has revised a tariff bill has been returned to power on that issue alone." Other Democrats in Washington, we have it on the authority of a New York *Times* correspondent, "take great pleasure from the thought that, with the Progressives practically eliminated, Democracy has measured swords with Republicanism on almost equal terms and proved more than a match with it." Representative of extreme Democratic optimism is the Brooklyn *Citizen*, which concludes that, "measured by the Congressional elections and considering the practical disappearance of the Progressive party, the country has noted its approval of the Wilson Administration and the Wilson policies." To the New York *World*, however, the reduction of the party's House majority to so narrow a margin should "compel the most serious reflection." But for Woodrow Wilson, it declares, "Democratic control would have been completely obliterated."

Turning from two parties which claim a victory to one whose candidates ran no better than third, except in California and in cases where they "fused," and which polled so small a vote in some States as to lose its party rights, there is little explanation offered. Taking issue with the many who see the end of the Progressive party in last week's election, a New York Progressive writes to *The Tribune* (Rep.) to say that in New York the Progressives simply voted for Whitman to defeat Tammany—"you will be surprized at their strength when 1916 comes around." Herbert Knox Smith, the Progressive Senatorial candidate in Connecticut, also has hopes for the future. In California, the San Francisco *Bulletin* (Prog.) rejoices in the vote of "overwhelming approval" given Governor Johnson.

One of the few out-and-out Progressive papers which try to explain the slump by which so many able candidates were humiliatingly defeated is the Chicago *Post*. It says:

"The plain fact is that, under the depression of war, people did not and would not discriminate between the Progressive and the Republican program. They were against the whole Democratic economic plan. To hit it, they seized the most familiar and the most destructive weapon they could find."

Such is also the opinion of the Philadelphia *North American* (Prog.), which, tho bitterly disappointed by the "indelible shame" of the reelection of Senator Penrose, is forced to the conclusion that thousands of Progressives voted with the old party because of their conviction that the Wilson Administration had undermined the protective policy. Revolutions, it remembers, "always have an economic basis"—"the human desire for bread is still more potent than the yearning after righteousness." The New York *Evening Mail*, New York's most active Progressive newspaper, seems to have followed such arguments to their logical conclusion, and to be ready to campaign under the old banner. For it said, the day after an election so disastrous to Progressive hopes:

"The result means that the battle of 1916 has begun, and that the Republican party has been commissioned to undertake it in the name of prosperity for the people."

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AMERICAN SYMPATHIES IN THE WAR

MUCH TALK is heard about American sympathy in the European War, but thus far it has had no basis except hearsay or very limited personal observation. Do a majority of the American press or the American people favor the Germans or the Allies? To approach an answer to this question we have obtained statements from between 350 and 400 editors, telling their own attitudes and the feelings of their communities toward the warring nations. We need hardly say that we give the result of this inquiry entirely without partizanship, and purely for our readers' information. The replies cover the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Mexico to the Canadian border. They can not very well be woven into a connected narrative, but the reader who scans the summary presented here will find the country divided into large areas where the feeling is preponderately for one side or the other, or is so mixed as to be neutral. Yet the sympathy on either side is that of the distant observer. No belligerency is evident anywhere. Reports of pro-German sentiment follow pretty closely the geographical distribution of our German-American population, but at the same time a number of editors report a more favorable feeling toward Germany now than at the start of the war, so both sides can exact some comfort from the findings. We hear frequently from sections of the Middle West, in which the Germans preponderate, that "this is a German community—we are for the Germans." Or it is related of other districts that the "extreme partizanship" of the German-Americans has awakened a good deal of active sympathy for the Allies. But no matter in what territory we come upon downright supporters of the Allies, we are nearly always assured by our informants that "not Germany or the Germans" do they and their readers condemn, but "Prussian militarism." The reproaches to the Kaiser for having plunged the German people into war are severe by pro-Ally partizans in some quarters. In others it is noticed not unfavorably that the local Germans are "very loyal to the Fatherland and the Kaiser." Finally, in some middle-sized towns of mixed population we even find a general tone of absolute neutrality. The citizens are said to have only one idea about the war, and that is to see it over and done with at the earliest possible day. In the larger cities, such as New York, Chicago, and others, the sentiment of the community is aptly described as "very mixed," because of the great and various foreign population. Looking at the matter in wider scope, that is, in the Government's geographical divisions of the country, we are struck with an old fact discovered anew. The marked leaning of New England toward the Allies may be the effect of the lineage of the majority of the inhabitants, just as the pro-German tendency of the Central States or of regions in the far Northwest proceeds from the heavy population of Germans and German-Americans in this region. In the Southern and Southwestern States, whose people are principally of English ancestry, sympathy inclines to the Allies, while the Western States to the Coast seem of the same bent, tho less markedly. Part explanation of this condition is found in the statement of one authority that in certain sections "the Teutonic element is far in the minority." Nor must it be overlooked that in neighborhoods which were "on the fence," so to speak, at the beginning of the war, American resentment against so-called "censored" British dispatches works for German sentiment, just as the Belgian invasion has influenced some "neutral" minds against Germany. The following summary shows in cold figures the complete returns to our inquiry. To these must be added the warmth of personality as exprest in the statements of the editors.

"I LOVE MY COUNTRY, BUT I'LL BE HANGED IF I EVER LOVE ANOTHER!"
—Weed in the New York *Tribune*.

ATTITUDE OF THE PRESS

Of the 367 replies, 105 editors report that they favor the Allies, 20 favor the Germans, and 242 are neutral.

Of the pro-Ally editors 34 are in the Eastern States, 13 in the Central, 47 in the Southern, and 11 in the Western.

Only one pro-German editor hails from the Eastern States, while 10 are from the Central, 5 from the Southern, and 4 from the Western group.

The neutral editors number 43 in the Eastern States, 112 in the Central, 51 in the Southern, and 36 in the Western.

ATTITUDE OF THE PEOPLE

The feeling of the cities and towns represented is reported as favoring the Allies in 189 cases, for the Germans in 38, and neutral or divided in 140.

The pro-Ally cities and towns heard from total 52 in the Eastern division, 40 in the Central, 71 in the Southern, and 26 in the Western.

The pro-German communities are 2 in the Eastern group, 29 in the Central, 4 in the Southern, and 3 in the Western.

Cities and towns reckoned as neutral or divided number 24 in the Eastern States, 66 in the Central, 28 in the Southern, and 22 in the Western.

MAINE TO PENNSYLVANIA

The sentiment of several representative cities in Maine, as gaged by their newspapers and shown by the editorial leaning of these journals, is almost entirely in favor of the Allies. In Portland there are editors that admit their policy is one of sympathy with the Allies, whose cause, they believe, is "generally, altho not entirely," supported by the public at large; and advices to the same effect come from Augusta, the capital, and from Brunswick, the seat of Bowdoin College. On the other hand, we hear from next-door New Hampshire that "there is an equal division of sentiment" in Portsmouth, and that "there are many strong German sympathizers." In contrast to this view is the verdict of four journals in Manchester, a much larger place, that "sentiment in this State probably runs more to the Allies than to the Germans," while from the capital, Concord, and from Nashua we receive like information. For all that, it must be remarked that the majority of the New Hampshire editors observe neutrality in the columns of news and editorials. Crossing into Vermont, we are met by much outspoken support of the Allies from both editors and people. "Had the Germans not invaded Belgium," writes a Burlington editor, "we would have

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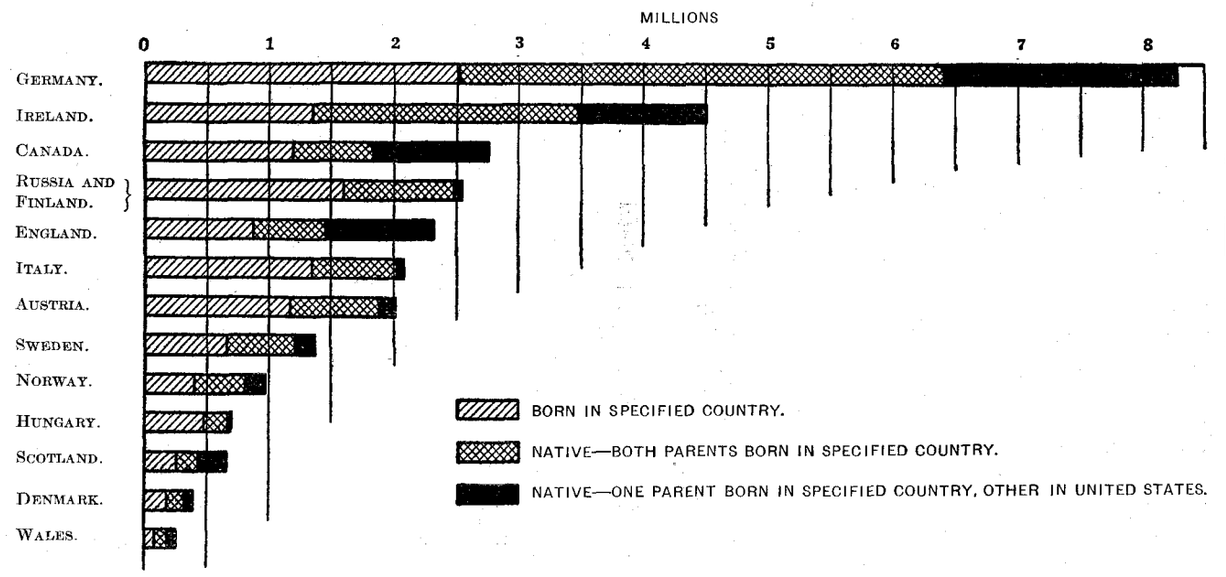

FOREIGN WHITE STOCK OF THE UNITED STATES, BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.

Showing only those of the first and second generation. This diagram is from the census report of 1910. Another table shows that 85 per cent. of our German-American population are grouped in the 15 Middle Atlantic, East North Central, and West North Central States, stretching from the Hudson River across the northern part of the country to the western border of Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas. Only 2 per cent. are in New England, while the entire Southern, Mountain, and Pacific groups, embracing 27 States, contain but 13 per cent. of our Teutonic element.

been neutral. We lean toward the Allies." Concerning the people of his section, he tells us that they are "strongly against the success of the Germans, yet not wishing that Germany be destroyed." Others simply declare themselves in favor of the Allies without comment. Less downright is the statement of a Rutland editor who says that the sentiment of the community is in favor of the Allies, and his paper also favors them "at present," altho "nominally neutral with a strong antimilitarist feeling." From Bennington we hear that the Allies are "very strongly" upheld, "tho active partizans of the Germans are plenty."

In Massachusetts we find an impressive showing of sympathy for the Allies set off against pronounced editorial expression of neutrality in some quarters. Such is the attitude of Boston, as reported by its press. A Framingham editor of the neutral class adds that, judging from the comment that reaches him, the general public of his locality favors the Allies, "while giving full credit to German ability." As an instance of the temper of the "near-neutral" mind, we may cite the statement of a Worcester editor who says he "doesn't favor" either side, "but believes and says the Allies are in the right." The report comes from Lowell that "the success of the Germans would be an unprecedented calamity."

In Rhode Island we hear from both Providence and Newport that public feeling favors the Allies "overwhelmingly." But in Connecticut, while there is a strong pro-Ally sentiment, there is also no lack of sympathy for the Germans, especially where German-Americans constitute part of the population. Indeed, one paper in New Haven claims that the city prefers the Germans; but two others hold that, except among the Germans themselves, the general sentiment is for the Allies. This would seem to be the feeling in other cities also of this State where some of the newspapers are neutral and some pro-Ally.

In New York State neutral editors preponderate, while popular feeling is divided. This is particularly true of the large cities in which there is a native German population. Ardent as may be the supporters of the Allies, we hear from Troy, Watertown, and Oswego, yet the Germans are enthusiastically for their Fatherland. From Ithaca, with about 15,000 population, we hear that feeling is "intense against the Germans," but, on the other hand, from the State capital, with its 100,000 odd, we are told that as far as general sentiment goes "there have not been manifestations from which that could be determined or surmised." We learn from Syracuse, with more than 130,000 people, that "the general sentiment" favors the Allies. Farther westward, at Buffalo, where the Germans constitute about 25 per cent. of the population, there is naturally an equivalent pro-German sympathy. The rest of the people, according to one editor, incline toward the Allies. The chief journals of this city abide by neutrality, and one editor remarks very sanely:

"There is but little warlike feeling here, the vast majority deploring the cataclysm of war and praying and hoping for peace. There is no racial feeling here by reason of the war, and our French, German, British, and other people dwell together in great amity and good-will."

In New Jersey, the Teutonic city of Hoboken is pro-German, tho the English press here is neutral, as it is in Paterson. But Paterson is said to regard the Allies with a favoring eye. In Newark and Plainfield, press and people favor the Allies, while one editor reports Trenton as pro-Ally and another says it is neutral.

Advancing into Pennsylvania, we are brought face to face with a sharp division of opinion, especially in smaller cities. The press seem generally to be neutral. In Philadelphia one hears that "a large majority" favors the Allies, or that, "outside of the German population, the sentiment is almost unanimously anti-German." And the blame is laid to "German militarism and the invasion of Belgium." In the important manufacturing city of Norristown we find the editor of an avowedly pro-Ally paper stating that "at least 85 to 90 per cent. of this community are strongly in favor of the Allies." On the other hand, in another important manufacturing city, Lancaster, an editor, in despair of appraising the balance of public opinion, confesses: "I give it up!" Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Newcastle are divided in sentiment, tho in Newcastle a pro-German editor reports a pro-Ally majority. In Wilkes-Barre the Germans favor the Kaiser, "but the preponderance of sentiment has been pro-Ally. However, we believe this sentiment is changing somewhat as Cossack activities increase." McKeesport's main wish is the early end of the war.

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OHIO TO KANSAS

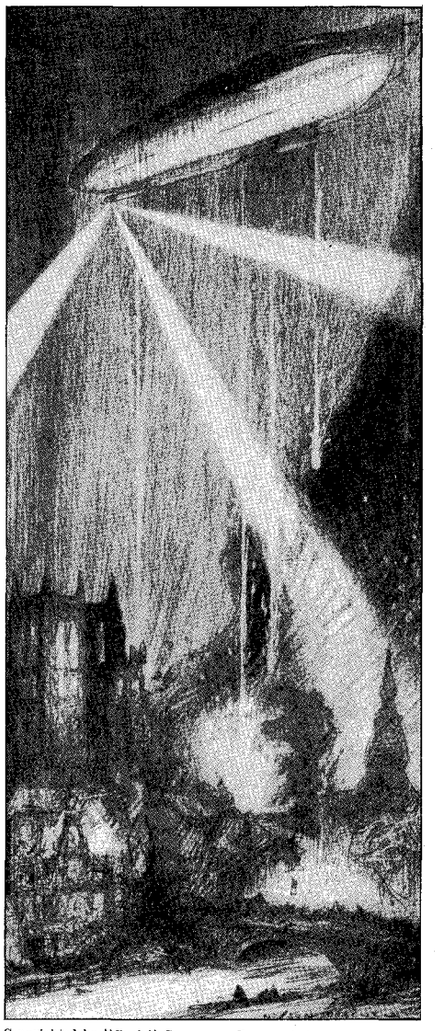
On crossing the western border of Pennsylvania to enter Ohio we discover the newspapers are mostly neutral, altho a Lima editor avows that he is supporting the Germans, and says of his locality that "since the truth is becoming known, sentiment, which was at first anti-German, is steadily changing in favor of Germany." Also from Newark and Hamilton word comes of a pro-German attitude; while we hear of Cincinnati that "a large proportion of the population being German, there is a distinctive German sentiment in this community."

Where public opinion is divided, as in Springfield, we are told that "pro-German sentiment is more evident than pro-Ally," or we read of Cleveland that "sentiment is rather for the Allies, but the Germans are heard more." Toledo, Youngstown, and Akron report their German population as loyal to the homeland, with the rest mostly neutral or pro-Ally.

Farther westward, in Indiana we find the parallel between local public opinion and that of Ohio so striking as to fall immediately under notice. We become aware of large centers of German population with the resultant pro-German attitude. But that the conflict of divided opinion is even sharper in Indiana may be instanced from the fact that of two editors in Indianapolis one writes: "Marked German sentiment. Large German population." The other says merely that the sentiment of the community is with the Allies. Several other cities with large German populations also report the feeling divided along racial lines.

Traveling still westward along the Lake tier of States into Illinois, the impression that German feeling runs high in German localities is intensified. In towns of from ten to twenty thousand, such as Belleville and La Salle, not only is the common opinion pro-German, we are informed, but also certain editors openly declare that their papers favor the Germans. And yet we hear also of towns of approximately equal importance, Jacksonville, for instance, in which the Allies are the favorites, altho the Germans do not lack sympathizers, while in the multifarious population of Chicago public opinion can only be described as being "very mixed." But there are also rather neutral towns like Joliet where, we learn, "there is no pro-Ally sentiment, and American-born and Irish and others are disinterested and hope for a speedy conclusion of hostilities."

If population is largely the deciding element in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, population and geographical position have much to do with the complexion of sentiment in Michigan. "On account of our proximity to the Canadian border and the fact that we have among our inhabitants a great many French, English, Canadians, Belgians, Russians, and Armenians," writes a Detroit editor, whose paper is editorially neutral, "if a canvass could be taken it would undoubtedly show that there is a slight preponderance of sentiment in favor of the Allies." The editor of another neutral paper in the same city tells us that "while Detroit has a large German population and is a border city to Canada, there is no marked bitterness on either side" tho, "naturally, German-Americans favor Germany, and the Canadians and English the Allies." From Grand Rapids we hear of an editor who is "neutral—with inclinations toward the Allies," and who thinks that public sentiment "favors the Allies, tho the community is very open-minded." In Saulte Ste. Marie a neutral editor gives the odds to the Allies because there are fewer Germans than Canadians, French, and persons of Scotch descent. Flint is also said to lean toward the Allies; but we learn from a neutral editor in Bay City that, while public sympathy "has been with the Allies, efforts of local Germans are changing it somewhat."



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THE MODERN WAY OF HEAPING COALS OF FIRE UPON AN ENEMY'S HEAD.

—Greene in *Puck*.

By whatever route we enter Wisconsin we are greeted with a predominating pro-German opinion that is offset by a fair showing of divided sentiment. The newspapers are almost all neutral, even in Milwaukee, tho, as one editor writes, the city "has a large German population and sentiment favors the Germans." Other cities recorded as wholly in favor of the Germans by neutral editors are Sheboygan, Watertown, Wausau, and Stevens Point; while from Racine the information from a neutral paper is that "at first" the town supported the Allies, but "more recently disclosures of falsehood directed against Germany by England have inclined people to sympathize with Germany." Eau Claire, Madison, Waukesha, Oshkosh, and other towns repeat the now familiar report of German support of Germany, with others ranged on the opposite side.

In Minnesota, also, the strength of German population affects the general opinion. Yet the influence is hardly so emphatic as in Wisconsin. We try to be "absolutely fair," says an editor of Minneapolis, and adds that the sympathy of the city is with the Germans. From St. Cloud, where the population is largely "either German or German descent," a neutral editor sends word that the general sentiment is "almost unanimous for the Germans." Altho there are many Germans in Stillwater, we hear that "little is said" about the war; but farther north, in Duluth, we ascertain that the city is "decidedly" in favor of the Allies or else that "it is almost unanimously—outside of those of German birth or descent—the hope of the community that Germany will lose, tempered with the hope that if it does the German people will not suffer what we fear its victims will suffer if Germany wins."

There is a noticeable similarity of complexion in Iowa to other Middle Western States above pictured. Out of twenty-four towns nine confess to be pro-German, seven to be pro-Ally, and eight to be "divided." German support of the Germans and non-German support of the Allies are reported from Keokuk, Burlington, and other cities, and we learn from an editor of Cedar Rapids and others that the majority favored the Allies at first, but now it is coming to be believed "there may be more merit in the German attitude than is made to appear." From Fairfield we hear that the community feeling has changed completely in favor of the Germans, and of Red Oak that it is "more favorable to the Germans than when the war commenced."

(*Continued on page* 974)

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GERMANY'S NAVAL VICTORY IN THE PACIFIC

THAT BRITANNIA is having her troubles in ruling the waves has been made evident for some time by the exploits of the *U-9* and other German submarines in the North Sea, and by the commerce-destroying activities of the *Karlsruhe* in the Atlantic and the *Emden* in the Indian Ocean. But the most serious blow to British naval prestige and the most impressive demonstration of German naval prowess to date, our editorial observers remark, is the defeat of Rear-Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock's cruiser squadron off Coronel, Chile, on the evening of Sunday, November 1, by a German squadron under Vice-Admiral Graf von Spee. The British face their losses soberly and without flinching, while their friends here point to the fact that their real naval strength has hardly been touched and still remains about twice that of Germany, and is supported by the navies of France and Japan. The immediate result of the Coronel engagement, remarks the New York *World*, is that "the boasted mistress of the seas has been swept from the South Pacific, and cargoes in British ships for the west coast of South America have become practically uninsurable." *The World* goes on to say that while "in tonnage the Chilean defeat costs Great Britain less heavily than the torpedoing of the *Cressy*, *Hogue*, and *Aboukir*," the manner of it is a severer blow to her prestige, and it leaves her Navy "for the moment crippled in one important part of its vast field of action." The fact that the German squadron had something the advantage in numbers, tonnage, guns, and speed, some of our editors note, only emphasizes Great Britain's blunder in allotting to an inadequate fleet the task of clearing the Pacific of the German commerce-destroyers. On this point we read in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Sun:*

"The German victory off Coronel was the result, in the opinion of naval officers here, of a gross blunder in British naval policy, a blunder which is likely to cause more anger than the futile attempt to relieve Antwerp and the failure to deal with the *Emden* and the *Karlsruhe*. It appears that the Admiralty must be held responsible for underestimating the skill and energy of the German commander in the Pacific and for sending against the German ships a squadron so inferior in numbers and heavy guns that it was doomed from the moment it was sighted by the Germans. . . . . .

"Apparently the Admiralty planned to locate and destroy the German ships one by one, and considered that a squadron of three cruisers, not one of which was equal in gun-power to the principal German cruisers, would be sufficient to clear the Pacific.

"But the Germans were not stupid enough to await attack one by one. Naval officers here declare that there has been nothing finer in naval warfare than the skill and certainty with which Vice-Admiral von Spee collected the scattered ships, acquainted himself with the movements of the British fleet, and then struck when victory was assured. The British squadron was not only outnumbered but outmaneuvered and outfought. Officers and men were sent to their death, since it is not to be questioned that the British fleet never had a chance."

In many quarters we find tributes to Admiral von Spee's strategy in secretly gathering together his widely scattered units, estimating the probable movements of Admiral Cradock's fleet, and striking under conditions apparently of his own choosing. According to Admiral von Spee's report five German cruisers, the *Gneisenau*, *Scharnhorst*, *Nürnberg*, *Leipzig*, and *Dresden*, met and engaged the four British ships, *Good Hope*, *Monmouth*, *Glasgow*, and *Otranto*, "between six and seven o'clock in the evening, during a heavy rain and rough weather off Coronel." This official German report, as telegraphed from Valparaiso, goes on to say:

"The *Monmouth* was sunk and the *Good Hope*, after a great explosion on board, took fire.

"Her subsequent fate is unknown, owing to darkness having set in. The *Glasgow* and the *Otranto* also were damaged, but the darkness prevented our obtaining knowledge of the extent of it.

"Our ships, the *Scharnhorst* and *Nürnberg*, were not damaged. The *Gneisenau* had six men wounded. The rest of our ships also were undamaged."

This setback, says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, carries two lessons for the British Admiralty:

"The first is that tho the penning up of the main German strength in the North Sea is important, perhaps most important, there should be no waste of strength there; that more and swifter and stronger vessels are needed to hunt and destroy, if possible, the German cruisers now at large that may threaten commerce. The second lesson is that manifestly some of the South-American nations are regarding too lightly their obligations as neutrals and are winking at the furnishing of coal to German war-ships. This is a matter to be investigated first and checked afterward. It is a matter vital to the use of the German units far from any German ports."

The *Monmouth* and the *Good Hope*, says the New York *World*, bring the number of vessels lost by the British Navy since the beginning of the war to twenty. It has been remarked that Germany's naval policy, unlike that of her land campaign, in which she struck at once with the full weight of her Army, seems to be one of slow attrition and brilliant minor engagements. While this policy has met with much success, the New York *Evening Post* remarks that—

"Great Britain's fleet is stronger to-day despite this, by reason of the finishing of battle-ships nearly completed, and the taking over of Turkish battle-ships and Brazilian monitors is not to be overlooked. Her numerical superiority remains overwhelming, and can hardly be altered save by an unthinkable disaster in a great fleet action. But it can hardly be denied that the honors of the war for skill, daring, and courage in the face of great odds seem thus far on the side of her adversaries."

WAR AND CRIME—Attention is called by one editor to the moral uplift seemingly exerted by war nowadays, as contrasted with its effect in years gone by. This is seen in the recent announcement of the English Director of Public Prosecutions at the London session, when the grand jury was congratulated on the fact, the New Orleans *Times-Picayune* informs us, that crime in England since the outbreak of the war has decreased by 40 per cent. The contrast between this report and war as history reveals it, as the promoter of crime and the unbridling of all the baser passions, is so marked that this paper is led to hail it as a sure sign of moral growth and a new patriotism. To be sure, many of the criminal class are now safely engaged in wholesale crime upon the battle-field, and consequently prevented from stirring up civil disorder, but the reader is assured that this does not explain by any means the whole reduction of crime during the war. We are reminded that a similar reduction existed in this country during the Spanish War, and are urged to believe that the true cause is that—

"The public mind is turned in a new direction and that a spirit of patriotism holds many in check who might otherwise be inclined to violate the laws.

"In England, for instance, the war has brought to a sudden end the many offenses committed by the militant suffragettes, who have decided that this is a most unfavorable time for them to air their grievances and present their case by incendiarism and other violence. In Ireland the differences growing out of the Home Rule movement have quieted wonderfully, and the country is more peaceful than it has ever been. There is evidently a very strong popular sentiment everywhere that Great Britain should be on its good behavior just now, and should show to the world how orderly and well balanced it can be. The present war has produced enough horrors on the battle-field, and it is gratifying to know that at home in the belligerent countries the amount of crime has decreased and that the churches are better attended. There is a very general sentiment that the war is to be followed by a world-wide moral and religious movement; it is gratifying to see that this movement has already begun where there is no fighting or marching of soldiers."

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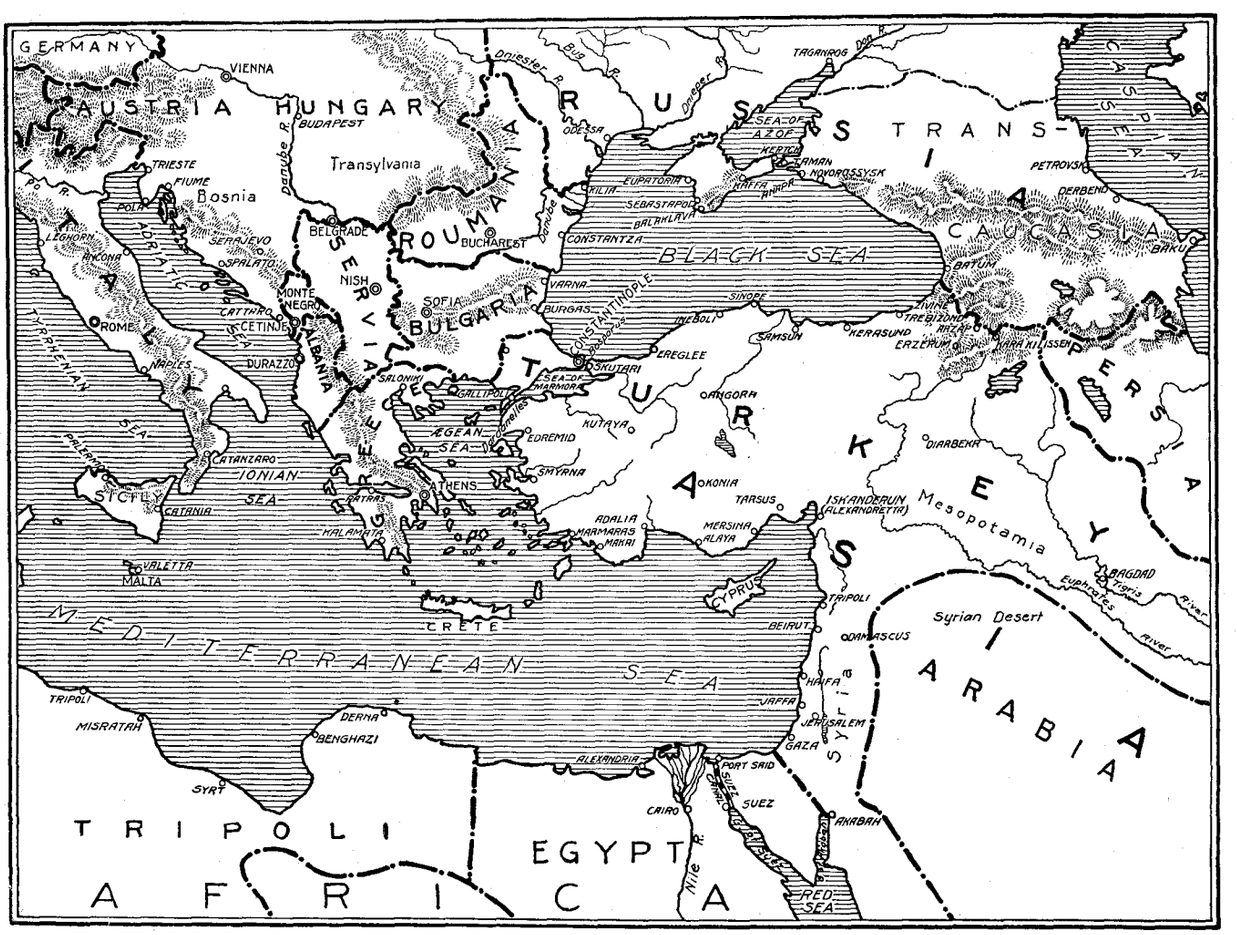
TURKEY'S TURBAN IN THE RING

TURKEY'S PLUNGE into the European conflict after blowing hot and cold for three months conjures up in the minds of some of our editorial observers the ominous specter of a "general war"—a possibility, remarks the Springfield *Republican*, "the terrible significance of which only far-sighted thinkers have till now comprehended." The participation of "The Sick Man," thinks the New York *Sun*, "threatens to involve all the other nations of Europe except Spain, Switzerland, the Scandinavian countries, and Holland." That it may lead to a "Holy War" involving the 200,000,000 Moslems of Europe, Asia, and Africa is an eventuality discust in all quarters. And the St. Louis *Globe Democrat* even suggests that, in view of the possibility of fanatical attacks upon the thousands of Americans engaged in missionary work in Turkey, the question of American neutrality may for the first time become a difficult one. The American armored cruisers *Tennessee* and *North Carolina* are reported in Turkish waters, "ready to protect American lives and property." In any case, remarks the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, the advent of Turkey as an ally of the Kaiser "extends the war area, adds to the daily cost in blood and treasure of the murderous business in which Europe is engaged, and introduces into it new barbarisms." Counting Portugal, Turkey is the eleventh nation to enter the war.

But when it comes to estimating the value of this new ally to the Austro-German cause opinions differ diametrically. Thus, while many papers feel with the New York *Evening Post* that Germany will ultimately find Turkey's cooperation more of a liability than an asset, on the ground that the other countries almost certain to be drawn in in Turkey's wake will create a balance of new forces in favor of the Allies, others share the view of the Indianapolis *News* and Springfield *Republican*, that Turkey's course represents "the first diplomatic triumph scored by Germany." As the situation stands, remarks the Chicago *Tribune*, "from the military and naval point of view the accession of Turkey is a substantial if not formidable addition to the strength of the German side." The Chicago paper goes on to say that the Turkish Army is estimated at 220,000 on a peace footing, with a war strength, first and second line, of 360,000, and an estimated maximum strength of 900,000. The Turkish Navy, it adds, has become a formidable factor by the acquisition of the two fast modern German cruisers, the *Goeben* and the *Breslau*. Including these, Turkey's naval strength, according to a writer in the New York *Evening Post*, consists of three battle-ships, four cruisers, three torpedo-gunboats, ten destroyers, ten torpedo-boats, twenty-eight small gunboats, a coast-defense ship, and some auxiliary craft. This fleet is said to outpoint Russia's Black Sea Fleet in weight and power. As evidence that those chiefly concerned regard Turkey's participation as more likely to help the Germanic cause than to hurt it, the Charleston *News and Courier* points to the fact that Germany eagerly invited that participation and the Allies made every effort to prevent it. According to Constantinople dispatches, the Turkish Minister of Finance accuses the German officers and men on the Turkish war-ships of forcing Turkey's hand by beginning the bombardment of Russian Black Sea ports. Germany is rumored to have made Turkey a war-loan of $50,000,000; the Young Turk party, headed by Enver Pasha, has for some time made no secret of its German sympathies; and German officers are said to hold positions of high authority in the Turkish Army and Navy.

The most ominous aspect of Turkey's move, as many note, lies in the possibility of its leading to a "Holy War" of Mohammedans against Christians. In this connection we are reminded that there are 62,000,000 Mohammedans in India, 13,000,000 in Russia, 9,000,000 in Egypt, and over 11,000,000 in French North



THE NEW AREA THAT TURKEY BRINGS INTO THE WAR.

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Africa. Thus England, because of her position in India and Egypt, has most cause for concern. "A 'Holy War,'" says the Newark *Star*, "may shake the very foundations of the British Empire." "The weak point in the Triple Entente's line-up," remarks the Baltimore *American*, "is Egypt and the Suez Canal." But, despite rumors of Moslem disaffection in Egypt and of Arab unrest in French Africa, there seems to be considerable belief that a "Holy War" will not develop. Thus in the New York *World* we read:

"At the outset, Aga Khan, the spiritual leader of the Mohammedans in India, Central Asia, and East Africa, has openly condemned the Sultan's course and challenged his authority over Islam. From the frontiers of Northern India to the Sudan, and all through the dominions in Africa where Arabs come under British rule, the Aga Khan's message will be spread, declaring it to be the duty of Moslems to 'remain loyal and faithful to their temporal and secular allegiance.'"

Turkey's own stake in the war, in the case of Germany's victory, thinks the Columbia *State*, is "the return of Thrace and Macedonia and the greater part of the territory lost in the Balkan War." Failure, it is generally admitted, will mean the end of Turkey in Europe.

Discussing the extent to which the interests of Italy, Greece, Roumania, and Bulgaria are affected by Turkey's desperate course, the editor of the New York *Evening Sun* writes:

"For Italy the position is this: If Turkey reconquers Egypt, Italy's hold in Tripoli becomes wholly precarious. All that she won with so much effort in blood, in treasure, becomes practically valueless. . . . . .

"Again, Italy has already taken steps to establish her influence in Albania. But if Turkey succeeds in restoring her military power nothing is more inevitable than that she will endeavor to regain her lost provinces in the Balkans. And of these Albania, with its Mohammedan population, promises to be the easiest to reconquer.

"Finally, it is Austria, not Russia or France or England, which is Italy's rival in the Near East. If the Austro-German alliance is successful its next aim will naturally be to assert an industrial as well as political supremacy in the Ottoman Empire. Under Turkish rule possibly Salonika will become the eastern gateway of the two central Powers. Servia and Montenegro will pass to Hapsburg rule and Italy will be outstript in the race to the Near East. . . . . .

"As to Roumania, the situation is less serious. Her ambition to redeem Austrian and Hungarian provinces inhabited by Roumanians still stands. In addition she must view with apprehension any alliance between Bulgaria and Turkey, because in the second Balkan War she seized Bulgarian territory, and must expect attack if Bulgaria shares in a victorious alliance with the central Powers. As long as Bulgaria remains neutral she can afford to stay out, but the desire for Transylvania and Bukovina is unmistakable; the sympathy of the masses of the people is plainly with the Allies, and the Turkish decision might easily give just the impulse needed to send Roumania into the ever-widening conflict.

"Bulgaria remains the storm-center of the present situation. In the second Balkan War, Serb, Greek, Roumanian, and Turk combined to deprive her of the fruits of her splendid victories. Greece, Servia, and Roumania took from her lands populated by Bulgars. Russia, in Bulgarian eyes, betrayed her at the critical hour. 'Call us Tartars, Huns, anything but Slavs,' were the bitter words of one Bulgarian general at Bucharest. It is easy then to see how Bulgarian resentment at recent wrongs may provoke participation with Turkey in the war. . . . . .

"If Bulgaria remains neutral, Turkish troops can not join the battle in central Europe. If she joins the Austro-German alliance, the combined Turkish-Bulgarian armies may presently be in Servia endeavoring to join hands with the Austrians across King Peter's little State, and thus open a way for Turkish army corps to appear in France or in western Galicia.

"As to Greece, like Roumania she is bound to Servia in an alliance to preserve the *status quo* created by the treaty of Bucharest. Victorious, Turkey would inevitably reclaim the Ægean islands held by Greece, would demand and obtain Salonika, if Bulgarian claims were rejected. The entrance of Turkey on the side of Germany would inevitably bring Greece in on the other side. All her history, all her sympathy binds her to France and England."

AMERICA FEEDING BELGIUM

AFTER THE BURNING of Louvain, says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, a press correspondent wandering near the city saw in the dust of the road a child's rag doll over which the heavy wheels of the great gun-carriages had passed. That doll, he declared, "was Belgium as he found it after the ruthless invasion." And the American press seem to agree with more or less unanimity that the condition of Belgium is the great tragedy of the European War. True, there are those who assert with the St. Louis *Globe Democrat* that "the Allies are under every moral obligation to divide their rations with the Belgians, who held the Germans off till they were prepared." And the New York *Evening Sun* enlarges upon Germany's duty to "the helpless population freshly brought under German rule," asking pointedly which nation should "see to it that no man, woman, or child starves or freezes this winter because of the 'military necessity' that made a desolation of a million homes"? Others would raise the "charity-begins-at-home" cry and point to American causes and institutions languishing from lack of funds. But the more general inclination is to note that the Allies and Holland are doing all they can, and have their hands full in their own countries, and that Germany may be doing her best, and must first of all see that her own soldiers are provisioned. Despite all that can be done, says King Albert, in a message to the American people, "the suffering in the coming winter will be terrible, but the burden we must bear will be lightened if my people can be spared the pangs of hunger, with its frightful consequences of disease and violence." Writes Brand Whitlock, the United States Minister to Belgium, who has remained in Brussels:

"The civil population of Belgium, already in misery, is faced with starvation. . . . We have obtained from the German military authorities assurances that all foodstuffs taken into Belgium by the commissioner for the civil population will be respected by the soldiery and not made the object of military requisition. Not money, but food, is needed."

So the question is, according to statements of the American-Belgian relief committee, shall the American people, "blest with peace and comparative plenty, . . . turn a deaf ear to the cries of these poor women and children for food and shelter from the cold"? And the answer is, "Americans must feed Belgium this winter." In response to this call, money and supplies have been pouring in to the relief committees, the Red Cross, and other agencies. Funds have been raised in divers ways, and many are offering their personal services. This year's Nobel peace prize fund, report has it, will be devoted to the support of Belgian refugees in Holland. But most interesting of all, to judge by the newspaper comment it has elicited, is the action of the Rockefeller Foundation. It publicly states its purpose "to exert itself to the extent, if necessary, of millions of dollars, for the relief of non-combatants in the various countries involved" in the war, and it calls its action "a natural step in fulfilling the chartered purposes of the Foundation, namely, 'to promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world.'"

Belgium, naturally, is the first of "the various countries involved" to receive help. A stanch American freighter, the *Massapequa*, was quietly chartered and filled at a cost of $275,000, and has already set sail for Rotterdam with 4,000 tons of flour, rice, beans, and bacon, which will be carefully distributed in Belgium, in cooperation with the relief committee. This action is generously and unanimously applauded by the press. Thus, observes the New York *Evening Mail*, does this great agency for good find its "first big opportunity and justification"—"without soliciting contributions, without appointing committees made up of men too busy to give real time and thought to the work, without seeking publicity until the plan had been thoroughly canvassed and definitely outlined. The Foundation has set out

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on the greatest mission of human help ever undertaken." Others rejoice in the large sum of money immediately available and in the assurance that the Rockefeller organization will do its work expeditiously and competently. Yet a host of editors, several representatives of organized relief work, and the Foundation itself would warn the American public against the abandonment of individual generosity on the supposition that it is no longer needed. Ambassador Page, in London, says that 3,000,000 Belgians are now practically without food, and that no food can be bought anywhere in Europe. According to a Brussels dispatch appearing in American newspapers, nearly 7,000,000 people are homeless. It is thought that there are now 200,000 Belgians in England and 800,000 in Holland. We are informed that a million homes have been destroyed or made uninhabitable, and that

"Malines, Louvain, Liége, Namur, Charleroi, Mons, Dinant, and a score of smaller places have been so shattered by the artillery-fire of the opposing armies that less than half of the normal population is decently sheltered. . . . . .

"The seizure of cattle for the armies has left the country without beef, milk, and cheese. . . . . .

"At Liége, the Pittsburg of Belgium, the steel industry has been brought to a standstill. At Antwerp, the New York of the Belgians, all shipping has stopt. . . . . .

"Brussels, the deserted capital, has been spared destruction, but its industries are shut down. Lace-workers are being fed at soup-kitchens. The stores have no food to sell and the public has no money to buy if opportunity offered. Members of noble families have discharged their servants and joined the bread-line. . . . . .

"The beet crop has been ruined by the armies, and the sugar- and beet-factories are closed. There are no horses or other equipment for harvesting, or trains to move the small amount of beets that have survived the devastation of war, and few able-bodied men to assist the brave women who are endeavoring to ward off starvation by gathering what little remains of the crops in the field.

"Antwerp's diamond-cutters are all in the army. Malines' tapestry-factories are in ruins. Many cotton-mills are in ashes, and those that still stand are closed. All universities and schools have been abandoned. Nearly all the physicians are at the front or serving in the hospitals. Hundreds of priests and nuns are caring for the sick and wounded. Few churches are fit for occupancy as hospitals or otherwise. The convent homes have been deserted necessarily by the Sisters. Many are so badly wrecked that they could afford no shelter.

"The single ray of hope is afforded by the American Commission for Relief in Belgium. The liberality of Holland is described as splendid, but the country's grain supply is exhausted."

In expectation of a large Belgian immigration to this country, both now and after the war, a movement is on foot to provide farms for them on easy terms in various parts of the United States. Every agricultural State seems to be active in this movement, such papers as the Los Angeles *Express*, Duluth *News-Tribune*, Savannah *News*, New Orleans *States* and *Times-Picayune*, joining in the welcome to their respective sections.

THE WAR IN BRIEF

BY this time the seat of war must need patching.—*Columbia State.*

WHAT Belgium needs is less culture and more bread.—*Washington Post.*

THE Austrian Army fights best after being destroyed.—*Florida Times-Union.*

OLD NICK can put his whole heart in this year's Thanksgiving proclamation.—*Columbia State.*

THAT cruiser *Emden* must be the *Flying Dutchman* we've heard so much about.—*Boston Transcript.*

TURKISH culture will now see what it can do toward making a dent in some of the other brands.—*New York Evening Sun.*

WHY worry about the possibility of being drawn into the war? We might have a chance to give up Colorado.—*Cleveland Leader.*

THE slayer of Archduke Ferdinand was lucky to get twenty years. He might have been sent to the front.—*Washington Post.*

THE Russian offensive, a cable last night said, is becoming more accentuated. Russian accentuation is giving us trouble enough as it is.—*New York Tribune.*

SELLING stocks and bonds to Europeans who may want their money at inconvenient times constitutes a kind of entangling alliance that General Washington overlooked.—*Chicago News.*

FROM the military point of view, a great deal of the fighting in Europe to date has been defensive, but from the broader humanitarian standpoint, most of it has been offensive.—*Manchester Union.*

ELIZABETH, Queen of the Belgians, is not only a trained nurse, but an M. D. Those two letters behind her name are more valuable nowadays than the H. M. in front of it.—*New York Evening Telegram.*

THE German Federal Council is going to establish a maximum price for foodstuffs. That's one thing the United States Government doesn't have to bother with—the trusts do it.—*Philadelphia North American.*

WHEN the devoted Belgians are given opportunity to restore and reorganize their war-torn country they might do well, first of all, to remove it to a safer and less exposed position on the map.—*New Orleans Times-Picayune.*

THE prophet said in his haste that all men are Petrograd correspondents.—*Columbia State.*

GERMANY has a right to land troops in Canada or on the moon.—*Florida Times-Union.*

WHAT does Germany call those bellicose professors—the brainsturm?—*Columbia State.*

IT is to be presumed that Turkey has intervened in the name of humanity.—*New York Evening Sun.*

THE Germans have found a trip to Ostend almost as costly in time of war as it is in time of peace.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE "disappearing guns" of our fortifications have nothing on the disappearing yachts and jewels of our local tax-lists.—*Chicago Herald.*

AT least the English have nerve. They have even dared to seize a Standard Oil steamer.—*Cleveland Leader.*

GOOD NIGHT!

—Cesare in the New York *Sun.*

THEY may sink all the vessels, but war will drag on as long as the nations can float a loan.—*Washington Post.*

WE are gratified to note that England celebrated Apple Day by putting another corps in the field.—*Boston Transcript.*

IF further progress is made in long-range gun-firing, the Kaiser will soon have to conquer Russia in order to obtain proper distance for operations on the Allies.—*Washington Post.*

THE actual assassin of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand gets off with twenty years in prison. Some way or other, the penalty on the rest of Europe seems out of proportion.—*New York World.*

AFTER all, the most encouraging fact for Europe is the United States. If Europeans can live in peace in a great confederation in the western hemisphere, they can do the like at home.—*Life.*

PERHAPS the sharp conflict between the war reports from Berlin and Petrograd may be due to some marked dissimilarity between the Russian and the German ideas of what constitutes a victory.—*New Orleans Times-Picayune.*

PROFESSOR MÜNSTERBERG indignantly declares he never said a word of an interview attributed to him by the Cologne *Gazette*. Which shows that even German journalistic conditions do not wholly suit the Professor.—*Chicago Herald.*

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FOREIGN - COMMENT

CANADIAN VIEWS OF A GERMAN INVASION

CANADA SMILES at Count von Bernstorff, refuses to take Dr. Dernburg seriously, and even makes it plain that she does not take much stock in our Monroe Doctrine. In commenting on von Bernstorff's recent promise that Germany will not annex Canada, the majority of the Canadian papers seem a little sarcastic, while the few which deal seriously with the matter seize it as an excuse to beat the recruiting-drum for the British Army. That the German Ambassador is not popular with our neighbors is made very evident. The Montreal *Herald* mentions his "delicate tact," and goes on to say that:

"Count von Bernstorff has a genius for rubbing Uncle Sam the wrong way. He has selected this moment, when all America is horrified at the atrocities and vandalism of barbarian Germany, to announce to the United States Germany's opinion of the scope of the Monroe Doctrine. There is nothing in it, he holds, which would prevent Germany landing an armed force in Canada. Possibly he expects that the United States will now go out of its way to tell him how cordially they would welcome such delightful neighbors on the Canadian side of three thousand miles of unfortified territory. Or was he speaking for Canada's benefit, in the hope that we might be scared?"

BERNSTORFF—"And by the way, tell your friend that I—that is, we—have no desire, that is, no intention, of taking his country."
—*Beck's Weekly* (Montreal).

The same note of genial satire is sounded by the Montreal *Daily Star*, which, after a few caustic remarks upon Germany's "dunderheaded diplomacy," goes on to state that this diplomacy

"now proceeds at a most opportune moment to arouse American apprehensions anew by calling in question the effectiveness of their cherished Monroe Doctrine. Why should the German diplomats go out of their way to stir up that question at all? Why not let a sleeping 'eagle' rest? If there be any answer, except the incurable stupidity of that diplomacy, since Bismarck retired, we do not know it."

The Star proceeds to chide us for our lack of foresight, and hints that if we took a really broad view of our interests we would at this moment be fighting with the Allies for the purpose "of making doubly sure of the final paralysis of German Imperialism." It is, however, kind enough to believe that we are sincere in our determination to uphold the Monroe Doctrine, but has grave doubts about our ability to do so effectively. It says:

"There is not a shadow of doubt in our minds that the Americans would fight—if they could fight with any hope of success—against a German occupation of Canada. Whether they could fight with success, after the destruction of the British Navy and the subjection of Europe had made a German occupation of Canada possible, we beg leave to doubt. But, for the present, it is—happily—not a question of fighting the Germans in Canada. The British Navy rides between, and the Allied armies stand between."

The Halifax (N. S.) *Morning Chronicle* is polite to the German Ambassador, but refuses to be alarmed. It observes:

"It is very considerate of Count von Bernstorff to inform the American people that a German invasion of Canada is out of the question. Quite so. The Kaiser's legions have more than they can handle nearer home, and their invading days are rapidly drawing to a close."

The London (Ont.) *Advertiser* is angry with certain American papers for coming to the conclusion that the Dominion will be to blame should Berlin and Washington be drawn into a controversy and that Canada should have remained neutral. It remarks:

"We were under the impression that Canada's loyalty to the Empire was something so big, so obvious, that our taking part in this conflict would never be questioned. To a Canadian, to remain neutral during an Empire crisis such as exists to-day would be a monstrous thing."

It then proceeds to give what it considers to be the real reason for bringing up the question at this moment:

"The fact is that all these semi-official German statements in regard to the Monroe Doctrine have been dished up largely for Washington consumption. Von Bernstorff declares that Germany subscribes to the Monroe Doctrine only as regards South and Central America, and follows this up with a reassuring statement to the effect that Canada is not to be invaded. From here, it looks as if Germany was tactfully telling Uncle Sam that she has neither fear nor regard for the Monroe Doctrine. She retains the privilege of invading Canada, but doesn't intend to. Evidently the Monroe Doctrine is to remain a live issue."

The rather wild possibility of a German-American raid into Canada is next explored:

"There is only one way in which we could be annoyed or injured. If a German-American raid could be organized and carried out, something like the Fenian raids of fifty years ago, there might be some trouble for us. But that could only be done with the connivance of the United States Government, and on that score we need have no doubts. Any such attempt would be promptly nipt in the bud. And while there are doubtless many German-Americans who sympathize with the Fatherland, and wish it success, the only way in which they would try to give it material assistance would be by going to Europe and joining its army."

The Montreal *Family Herald* admits that a German invasion of Canada is possible—under certain conditions—and says:

"And this is quite possible if Germany wins. Put Germany in command of all the resources of Europe—as she would be if she won this war—and the Monroe Doctrine could not protect us. The Monroe Doctrine would be powerless before a superior navy, and the million soldiers marching on orders from Berlin.

"We should think of these things when we are deciding how many men we ought to send to the front. There is no limit—save the number of men of military age in this country—to what we ought to be ready to do to prevent a German victory."

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THE BOER REVOLT AS A CIVIL WAR

ENGLISHMEN EXPERIENCED in South-African affairs have long held an opinion that finds expression in the London *Daily Chronicle*, the most influential and best informed of the Liberal organs. This is the startling view that the Union of South Africa is likely to be broken by an internecine strife which will be comparable only to our own Civil War. The South-African Dutch have been divided, since the Boer War, into two groups, the reactionaries, led by such men as Generals De Wet, Herzog, and Beyers, who have preserved their republican ideals, and the progressives, headed by Generals Botha and Smuts, who have grasped the ample opportunities offered by the British and have ruled South Africa since the Union was formed. The present conflict, tho ostensibly a revolt against Britain in favor of the Germans, is, in reality, we are informed, the final struggle between the old Boer traditions and modern progress. Generals De Wet and Beyers, who are now in open rebellion, are men of immense influence over the unenlightened and bigoted farmers who form the backbone of the reactionary party. In speaking of them *The Chronicle* says:

"There are still Boers in the backveldt who dislike a united South Africa and have never abandoned the ideal of an inland Boer State living by itself, according to old Boer traditions. They are a minority, probably a small minority, but they have high fighting value, and some of the ablest Boer generals are among their leaders. Their secession has but recently broken up the South-African party. There is now peril that it may break up the South-African Union. The struggle, if it came, would be not so much a struggle against Great Britain, but a civil war, like that in the United States half a century ago between the Union and secession. General Hertzog and ex-President Steyn may perhaps be regarded as now holding the key to the situation."

While *The Chronicle* is the only London paper which sees this as the true inwardness of the situation, the others by no means blink its dangers, tho most of them exhibit an incurable British

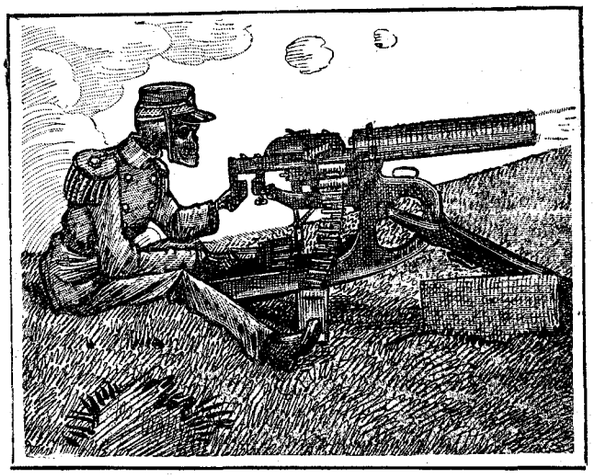
SHORT-LIVED.
Now for the others!
—*Daily Star* (Montreal).

optimism. Such is the attitude of *The Times*, which still voices the opinion of England with a curious accuracy. It remarks:

"The rebels have chosen their moment well. The South-African expeditionary force is engaged in operations against German Southwest Africa. Imperial troops which were quartered in the Dominion before the war were released by the South-African Government for service in Europe and have in all probability already left the country.

"For all that we are clearly of the opinion, formed on a good deal of recent first-hand intelligence, that the rebellion is by no means such a serious affair as it may seem at first glance. General Botha has enormous influence with his people. He led them in the war; he has been their chosen leader ever since. His personality, set against that of the rebel leaders, will tell heavily.

"The traitors reckon, no doubt, on concentrating in their favor all the vague discontent and lingering regrets for republican government that still survive among the Dutch of the country



THE LATEST APPLICATION.
"A sower went forth to sow."
—*De Notenkraker* (Amsterdam).

districts, but the weight of Dutch opinion will go solidly against them. The rebels may start with some successes; they may even succeed in scoring some sensational coup during the first few weeks, but they can not have many resources or much staying power."

It may be that *The Times* overestimates the influence of General Botha upon the South-African Dutch, for *The Daily News* is not slow to recognize the tremendous force of General De Wet's example upon his fellow countrymen. It points out that

"General De Wet was a chivalrous as well as brave enemy, and if he can foreswear the signature which he attached to the Peace Treaty many lesser men who may have hesitated will swing over to treason. It would be ridiculous to depreciate a movement which much fanaticism has gone to make, but seldom have men with fine qualities provoked so needless and futile a tragedy as that for which De Wet and Beyers have made themselves responsible."

The most extraordinary thing about the South-African situation to British eyes is the fact that the rebels are acting, ostensibly, on behalf of Germany. They are warned that a victorious Kaiser would never restore the two Boer republics, and assured that Germany would never give them anything like the measure of self-government they have enjoyed since they came under the sovereignty of England. The London *Standard* brings out this view when it states:

"It is the idlest of dreams that the days of Kruger can be restored. If Great Britain emerges, as she will surely emerge, victorious in this great conflict, the territory comprised in the Union of South Africa must be subject to the British Crown. If, on the other hand, Germany should by any chance realize her vision of world-power, it is equally certain that South Africa will be subject to the Kaiser. The Power that has trodden on Belgium, whose representatives express daily whole-souled contempt for scraps of paper, will assuredly disregard any promises that may have been made in bidding for the help of the disaffected Dutch. The latter, in the event of German success, would have cause to regret, under the most illiberal rule the world knows, their ingratitude for the generous magnanimity with which they have been treated by British statesmen."

Many, indeed most, of the English papers are inclined to view this revolt as the result of German intrigue, which they, of course, denounce as highly reprehensible.

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WILL IT BE IN THIS MANNER?

"The Czar will cross the German frontier at the head of 5,000,000 Russians." (A Reuter News Dispatch.)

—©*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

"BUBBLES."

—*London Opinion.*

AS THEIR ENEMIES SEE THEM.

HOW GERMANY VIEWS PORTUGAL

UNDISTURBED by Portugal's entry into the war, the German press represent the Fatherland as continuing calmly on its way. Nor does the curious fact escape attention that England calls upon Portugal for aid while she harbors within her borders that Republic's arch-enemy, ex-King Manoel. What this aid amounts to can be seen from the comment of the military expert of the London *Daily News*, who, after discussing in detail Portugal's military resources, remarks:

"From the above figures we may say that Portugal can put an army of 100,000 men into the field, complete with all arms, and maintain it up to this strength for as long as the war lasts.

"Of the quality of the troops it is not possible to speak with any certainty, as we have no experience to guide opinion."

German comment on such assistance to the Allies is directed rather against England than Portugal, which is regarded as the dupe of her stronger neighbors. The Berlin correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* thus reflects the views of the highest governmental quarters:

"With Portugal enrolling herself on the side of France, England, Russia, Japan, Montenegro, and Servia—not forgetting the Principality of Monaco—no one in Germany will be disturbed, but rather encouraged. Portugal is allied with England—nay, more than that, for a long period she has been dependent on England, as dependent as a vassal State, and, when England wishes, the Republic must join the long list of our enemies. Even if this sublime Republic should send a military expedition to France it would merely share the fate of the French, English, and Indian troops. A few German ships now lying in Portuguese harbors may, it is true, be lost. What will happen to Portugal, however, depends on the peace that will be concluded when the war is over. Portugal will then, perhaps, have the same experience as that which has brought tears of blood into the eyes of the Belgians. It will realize that English protection is of no avail, not only because England is too weak to protect those countries dependent on her which she incites to war, but also because her covetous, cold-blooded policy would in no sense be furthered by preventing them from bleeding to death. The countries that rely on England, France included, will be able to compare their experience when the final settlement is made, and the question of Portugal and her colonies will then be discust as a matter of subordinate importance.

"One hears so much nonsense from the enemy's camp that it is quite possible that the anxious souls in Bordeaux really believe that England is accomplishing something for the furthering of the common cause when she induces Portugal to participate in some manner in the war. This move, at any rate, proves one thing, namely, that our most unscrupulous adversary is Britain, that same Britain that still dares to maintain that only the violation of the neutrality of Belgium impelled her to go to war. That this is a lie all intelligent people know, and many proofs that it is a lie will be forthcoming before the war is over.

"The fate of Belgium, whose King and Government have had to flee their country, is a sample of what the nations which have allowed themselves to be deluded by England have to expect."

WAR IN THE MARSHES

THE WORST PIECE OF GROUND in all Europe for military operations is said to lie along the Russo-German frontier in East Prussia, the scene of so many stirring exploits during the past few weeks. For days at a time the opposing forces have been fighting in the marshes, often up to their necks in water, while field-gun after field-gun has been engulfed in the mud. Few can realize the difficulties and hardships encountered by the troops in marching through this maze of forest, bog, and water. To bring this home to the people of the German capital, a special correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt* writes:

"People at home will be unable to form an accurate picture of the difficulty of carrying on war beyond the Russian border. No two miles are the same in character, and there are plenty of woods, marshes, rivers, and other obstacles. The Polish and Jewish population is essentially friendly to us, but among them are many Russians and other treacherous elements which give

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the enemy information of all our movements and of the strength of the individual forces. This is quite apart from the reconnoissance service of the Russian airmen. We have, moreover, to do with a vastly superior enemy, who can not be underestimated."

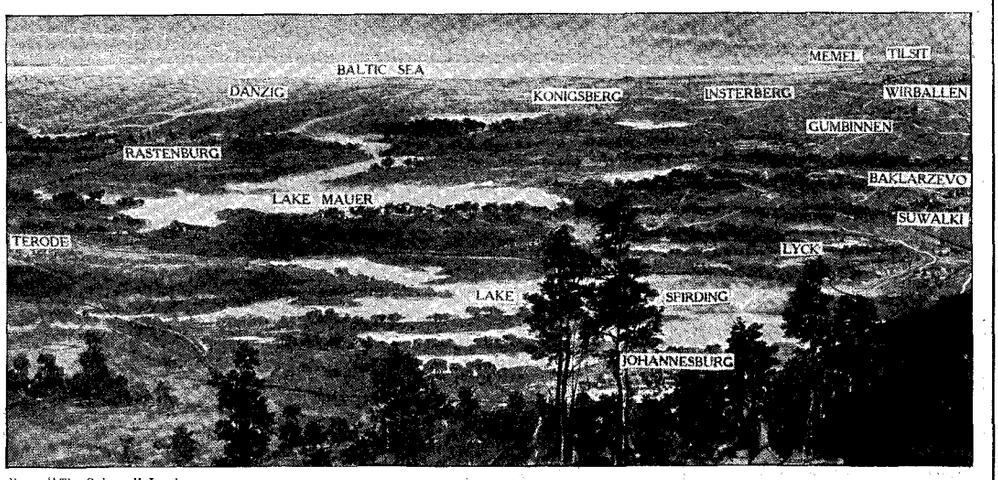
In the face of such obstacles, General von Hindenburg's victory over the Russians at the battle of the Masurian Lakes is declared especially brilliant. It is more than that; it is a striking example of the manner in which Germany prepared for war and of the value of such preparation.

The Munich *Neueste Nachrichten* gives the following interesting outline of the General's life-work:

"Two opposing views have been held for decades past in military circles on the subject of the marshy region which includes the Masurian Lakes. One was that of General von Hindenburg, that the Russians must be forced into the lakes. The other was that the Russians must be kept away from them at all costs. The majority was against Hindenburg, who, however, clung obstinately to the 'mistake of his life.' Hindenburg was in command of a corps in the provinces when he heard that the idea had been mooted in the Reichstag of draining the lakes.

"The old General hastened to Berlin, where he explained, protested, and agitated. When his cause seemed hopeless he went to the Emperor. There he pleaded so effectively that his Majesty promised that his lakes should not be touched. Each year Hindenburg was sent to the maneuvers in the district where the lakes lay. There, as at all maneuvers, the soldiers of one army had a white ribbon in their caps and the other army had a red one. The reds were the Russians, and the whites, always commanded by Hindenburg, had to defend East Prussia.

"When the reds knew they were to fight Hindenburg, they said, until the saying became proverbial, 'To-day we shall have a bath.' They knew that everything they could do was unavailing, the end was always the same: Hindenburg entangled them hopelessly in the Masurian Lakes. This was repeated year by year. With the signal to break off the maneuvers the red army was invariably standing up to its neck in water.



From "The Sphere," London.

THE WORST BATTLE-GROUND IN EUROPE.

In this waste of bog and water General von Hindenburg performed perhaps the most brilliant piece of strategy of the present war and gained a notable victory over the Russians he had enticed there.

"Then the General was pensioned. He spent all his summer holidays among the lakes. He borrowed from Königsberg a gun with its normal gun-carriage, and had it dragged, from morning to night, out of one pool into another. He measured how deeply a cannon of a certain size sank in the mire, he ascertained how many horses were required to drag a cannon over fairly solid ground, and discovered swamps out of which not even twenty horses could extricate a gun. He noted, he measured, he calculated, he drew plans. The rest is known."

When the Russians appeared in the neighborhood the Emperor again employed the old General, who gained the brilliant victory for which he had spent his life preparing.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOLLOWING THE EXAMPLE OF THEIR GRANDFATHERS.

"Cossacks!"

—*Novoye Vremya* (Petrograd).

THE COSSACK GENERAL.

"This damnable war! One can steal so much easier in peace."

—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

TWO VIEWS OF THE COSSACKS.

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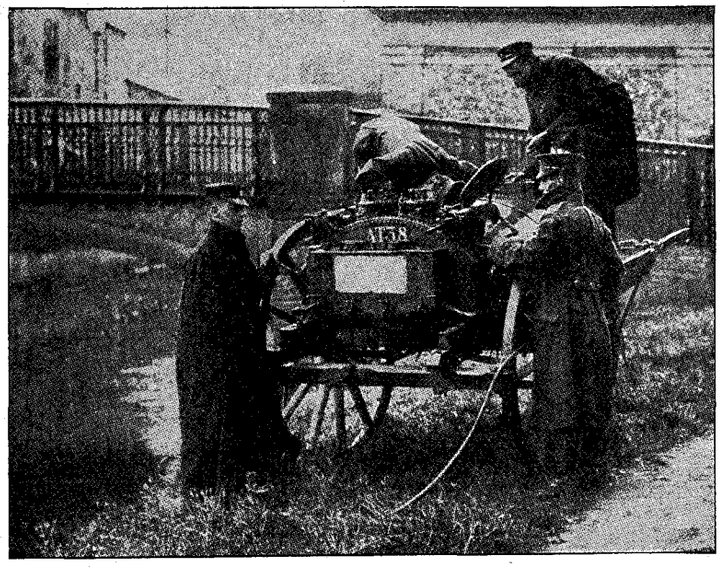
SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

DISEASES OF THE BATTLE-FIELD

MALADIES THAT ASSAIL an army in the field, with especial reference to the present European War, are discust by a contributor to *The Illustrated London News* (October 10). According to this writer, the British troops at the front have hitherto been singularly free from the attacks of such diseases. In other campaigns, he says, disease has slain thousands where bullets and shells have killed hundreds, and he thinks it only too likely that before long the present immunity will cease. Why disease should attack masses of men in the prime of life, living in the open air, and on the whole well fed and clothed, at first sight may seem strange. The blame has generally been laid upon the drinking-water. But even when this is properly guarded, an irremovable source of disease remains in the myriads of flies bred in the carrion and filth that inevitably collect round perpetually shifting camps and bivouacs. As every one now knows, these insects are carriers of infection. Luckily, with the approach of winter their activity ceases. We read further:



TO PROTECT TOMMY ATKINS'S HEALTH.

Reports of cholera among Austrian troops in Galicia emphasize the need of a pure water-supply on the fighting-line. This portable water-filter is used by Great Britain for the protection of her troops in France and Belgium.

"Of the diseases which assail an army in the field, a few stand out so prominently that all others may practically be neglected. These are cholera, typhoid fever, dysentery, and pneumonia; and they have this in common, that they are all caused by specific bacilli. Thus cholera is the child, so to speak, of the dreaded *vibrio*, and pneumonia that of the pneumococcus; while typhoid and dysentery have each their own special microbe. Their modes of attack are, however, different, for the pneumococcus can enter the organism by the nose and mouth only; typhoid and dysentery through the alimentary canal; while the way in which cholera is propagated is at present unknown. All four, perhaps, have this in common, that while the microbes causing them are probably always present with us—that of cholera being a doubtful exception—they seem only to assault a subject previously weakened by exposure, bad feeding, or intemperance. It is on these facts that our chance of successfully repelling them mainly rests.

"The first means of combating these enemies is, therefore, isolation. Directly a soldier is shown to be suffering from any of these diseases he should be separated from his fellows and removed to a place where his ejecta, sputa, and the like can no longer form a center of contamination. This may seem a counsel of perfection to those who know the conditions prevalent in war-time, but much might be done by careful preparation, and isolation hospitals at the base might well be organized by civilians who are but too apt to think that surgical cases are the only ones worth attention. If it be true, as announced in the daily press, that the Austrians are already suffering from cholera, no time should be lost in making these preparations, and the service thus rendered to the just cause of the Allies might easily prove more valuable than many more sensational."

The writer next takes up the subject of prevention, which, he reminds us, is proverbially better than cure. First among preventive methods is inoculation, which, in the case of typhoid especially, has been abundantly proved to be effective. Experiment leaves no reasonable doubt on this point, and inoculation against typhoid is now compulsory in the armies of several countries. Most of the British officers have voluntarily submitted to it. Then comes careful avoidance of any drinking-water other than that boiled and filtered supplied to the men by the transport and supply service. Nor is the question of clothing to be neglected. The soldier may be trusted to keep himself warm for comfort's sake; but a belt of flannel worn round the stomach next the skin is said to have proved its efficiency as a preventive of cholera and dysentery in Oriental countries. To quote further:

"In these matters the soldier can do much to help himself. There is still the psychological side of the case, in which he must depend a good deal on his officers. A light heart will often carry its owner unscathed through centers of infection which will prove fatal to the mentally deprest, and is one of the most valuable prophylactics known to science.

"Hence the officer should do what he can to keep up the spirits of his men, should encourage them to sing, and should take care that they hear any good news which is going. By so doing he will be rendering another invaluable service to his country, even if he adds thereby to the cares on his already overburdened shoulders. Fortunately, if there is any faith to be placed in reports, the natural temperament of Tommy Atkins in war will make his task in this respect a light one."

ORIGIN OF PETROLEUM—The long-vexed question of the origin of deposits of petroleum seems to be settled by the investigations of Mr. Jean Chautard, the result of which was recently presented to the French Academy of Science. According to Mr. Chautard extensive research in different parts of the globe proves that petroleum-bearing rocks never have characteristics denoting an igneous origin. They are always sedimentary rocks and, moreover, they all contain deposits which indicate alternations of marine and lagunary conditions. Such alternations are, of course, the sign of intermittent regressions of the waters covering them.

"This enables us," says the *Bibliothèque Universelle* (Lausanne, August), "to form an idea of the conditions favoring the formation of petroleum. At the lagunary periods there was an accumulation of organic débris, the remains of animals and vege-

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tables which had either lived and died there or had been brought thither.

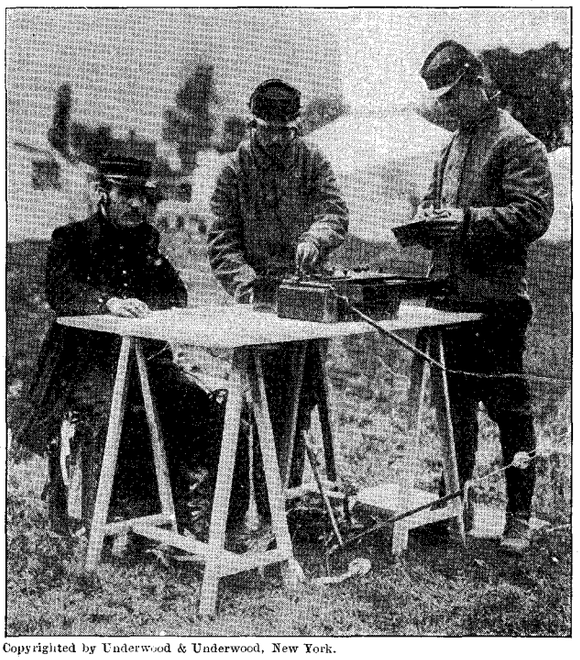
"The marine recurrences brought impermeable sediments which covered this débris and protected it from the oxidizing action of the air, thus permitting it to become bituminized. Hence petroleums are of organic origin and not mineral."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ELECTRICITY IN WAR

APPARENTLY electricity is not playing the part in the European War that might have been expected from the elasticity with which it is applied to all manner of uses in ordinary life. It might be thought, says *The Electrical Review* (London, October 9), that modern warfare, which impresses into its service every conceivable means of worrying the enemy, would find it an invaluable agent of offense and defense in the field, but we seldom meet with any mention of electricity in reports from the seat of war. The reason is, *The Review* thinks, that its services are only requisitioned when there is a generating station in working order in the vicinity.

"Thus, in several engagements where the local conditions allowed of it, wire entanglements have been charged with electricity at high pressure, with disastrous effects upon the unfortunate soldiers whose fate it was to run foul of them. It is trying enough to work among high-pressure conductors under normal conditions; the horror of rushing upon them in the dark, without hope of rescue, may be left to the imagination.

"The only other application of heavy-current electricity appears to be the search-light projector, but we do not hear much of this from the front. It seems that, as in the early days of electrical science, it is as a means of communication that electricity is most fully utilized on the field of battle; field-telephones were long ago developed to a high degree of excellence and efficiency, and have rendered priceless service in recent



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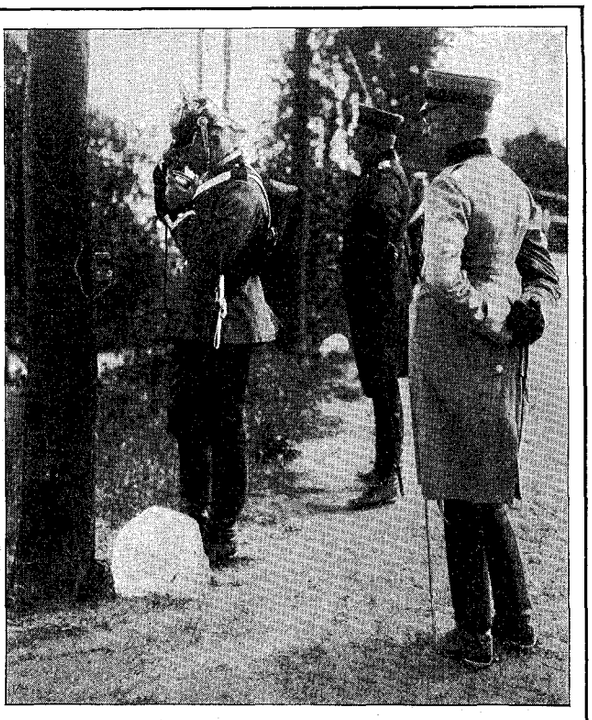
THE FIELD-TELEGRAPH.

A French officer and his telegraphers communicating, by means of their field outfit, with brigade headquarters.

wars; now the combatants have at their disposal also the portable wireless telegraph, which, on a battle-front having an extent of 250 miles, must be of inestimable value in maintaining communication between the Commander-in-Chief and his widely scattered colleagues. To what extent wireless transmission from aerial scouts has been utilized we do not know, but in view of the progress that had been made before the war we can hardly doubt that it has been employed, at least by air-ships; the aeroplane does not lend itself so well to this purpose. The overland telegraph-lines would certainly be destroyed by both sides in the course of their respective retreats, but every effort would be made during the advance to restore them, and many British telegraph linemen have been assisting in this work.

"As regards the naval war, the situation is very different. The enormous advantages conferred upon our forces in all parts of the world by our vast network of cables, and still more



AN AMERICAN INVENTION INVALUABLE IN WAR.

German staff officers using an American field-telephone to keep in touch with the firing-line.

by our wireless telegraphs, which enable us to keep continuously in touch with all our war-ships, can not be overestimated; in this respect we possess an overwhelming superiority."

BOILING THE NORTH SEA—Under this sarcastic heading the proposal of an inventor with more ingenuity than practicality, for defense against submarines, is discust by *The Electrical Review* (London, October 9). The plan itself is thus quoted from *The Times* (London), whose naval expert, *The Review* thinks, had evidently "run short of serious matter":

"The idea of submarines being automatically destroyed by an electrical blockade is cleverly worked out by one writer, with plans showing how it might be adopted all the way from the North Friesian Islands to Borkum, or farther south, on a line opposite the German coast. The plan suggested is to place a series of good conducting poles, supported by buoys, at suitable intervals from one another, slightly below the surface, the poles being sufficiently long to reach the depth in which submarines move. Strong currents of electricity would pass continuously from pole to pole, and would, it is assumed, be of sufficient power to destroy any metal-built vessel passing through the current, either by firing her petrol or exploding her torpedoes. Sea-water being a fair conductor of electricity, says the writer, the current would pass from one pole to another, and by the use of resistance-indicators any defect in the apparatus would be revealed and could be quickly repaired. The current would be supplied from the east coast by cable, and to prevent interference with the system it would be necessary to guard it by an adequate patrol. It is also suggested that an experiment could be made on a smaller scale for the electrical defense of one of our own harbors, and of course the current would have to be shut off when British submarines were passing in or out."

The *Review's* brief comment is as follows:

"The dense mass of ignorance of electrical phenomena dis-

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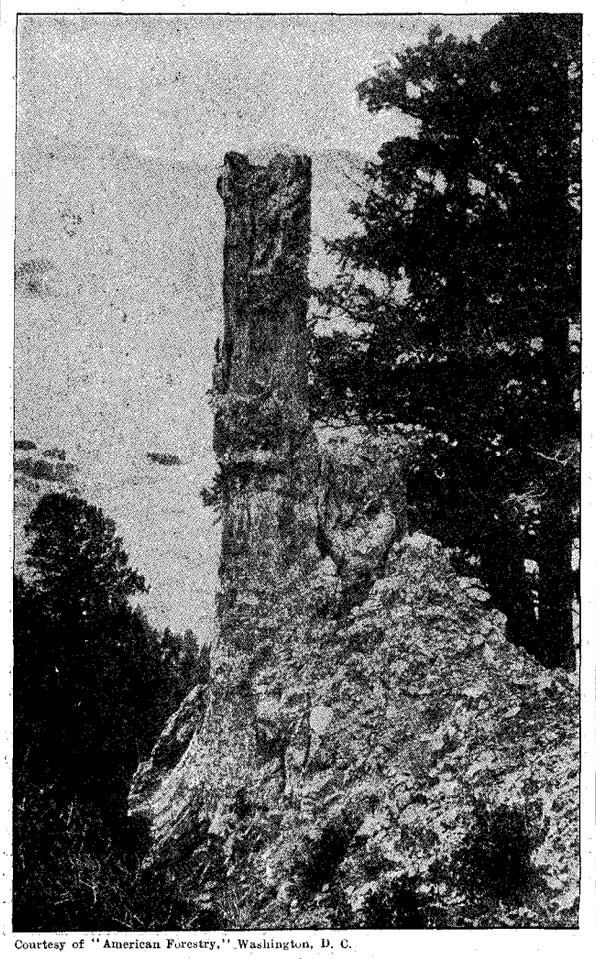
played by this writer need not prevent us from trying to form a mental picture of his apparatus, so 'cleverly worked out.' The possibilities are immense."

FORESTS OF STONE

PROBABLY the fossil forest most widely known to Americans is the one in Arizona, tho there are others in California and in Egypt. Dr. F. H. Knowlton, of the United States Geological Survey, tells us in *American Forestry* (October) that the finest ones of all are to be found in Yellowstone Park. Here



Courtesy of "American Forestry," Washington, D. C.

A FOSSILIZED PINE.

A monarch of a forest of a million years ago, this pine-tree remains preserved in stone. Even its thick bark has been preserved. It is three feet through and thirty feet high.

most of the trees were entombed by volcanic outbursts, while they still stood upright, and upright they still stand—or what is left of them—often indistinguishable, at a little distance, from lichen-covered trunks. These fossil forests cover an extensive area in the northern portion of the park, being especially abundant along the west side of Lamar River for about twenty miles. They are easily reached over the wagon road from the Mammoth Hot Springs, or from the Wylies Camp at Tower Falls, and are in their way quite as wonderful and worthy of attention, Professor Knowlton tells us, as many of the other features for which the Yellowstone National Park is so justly celebrated. He writes:

"One traversing the valley of the Lamar River may see at many places numerous upright fossil trunks in the faces of nearly vertical walls. These trunks are not all at a particular level, but occur at irregular heights; in fact, a section cut down through these 2,000 feet of beds would disclose a succession of fossil forests. That is to say, after the first forest grew and was entombed, there was a time without volcanic outburst—a period long enough to permit a second forest to grow above the first. This in turn was covered by volcanic material and preserved, to be followed again by a period of quiet, and these more or less regular alternations of volcanism and forest growth continued throughout the time the beds were in process of formation.

"The area within which the fossil forests are now found was apparently in the beginning an irregular but relatively flat basin, on the floor of which after a time there grew the first forest. Then there came from some of the volcanoes, probably those to the north, an outpouring of ashes, mud flows, and other material which entirely buried the forest, but so gradually that the trees were simply submerged by the incoming material, few of them being prostrated. On the raised floor of the basin, after a time, the next forest came into existence, only to be in turn engulfed as the first had been, and so on through the period represented by the 2,000 feet or more of similar beds. The series of entombed forests affords a means of making at least a rough estimate of the time required for the upbuilding of what is now Specimen Ridge and its extensions.

"During the time this 2,000 feet of material was being accumulated, and since then to the present day, there has been relatively little warping of the earth's crust at this point; that is, the beds were then, and still are, practically horizontal, so that the fossil forests, as they are being gradually uncovered, still stand upright.

"When the volcanic activities had finally ceased, the ever-working disintegrating forces of nature began to tear and wear down this accumulated material, eroding the beds on a grand scale. Deep cañons and gulches have been trenched and vast quantities of the softer materials have been carried away by the streams and again deposited on lower levels or transported to great and unknown distances. . . . . .

"The height attained by the trees of this fossil forest can not be ascertained with certainty, since the tallest trunk now standing is only about 30 feet high, but every one observed is obviously broken off, and does not show even the presence of limbs. Perhaps the nearest approach to a measure of the height is afforded by a trunk that happened to have been prostrated before fossilization. This trunk, which is 4 feet in diameter, is exposed for a length of about 40 feet, and as it shows no apparent diminution in size within this distance it is safe to assume that the tree could hardly have been less than 100 feet high and very probably may have been higher. This trunk is wonderfully preserved. It has broken up by splitting along the grain of the wood into great numbers of little pieces which closely resemble pieces of 'kindling-wood' split from a clear-grained block. In fact, at a distance of a few yards it would be impossible to distinguish this fossil 'kindling-wood' from that split from a living tree."

Besides the fossil forest on Specimen Ridge, several others in the Yellowstone region are enumerated and described by the writer, of which the most accessible is west of the Tower Falls Soldier Station and the Wylie camp on the road from the Grand Cañon to Mammoth Hot Springs, by way of Mount Washburn. It is on the middle slope of a hill that rises about 1,000 feet above the little valley and may be reached by an easy trail. Others are on Cache Creek, on the slopes of Thunderer Mountain and on Mount Norris. In addition, the vast area east of the Yellowstone Lake and the region still farther east, beyond the limits of the park, which have not been thoroughly explored, probably contain more or less fossil wood. To continue the quotation:

"An enumeration of the kinds of trees that are represented by the woods in the fossil forests of the Yellowstone National Park is interesting. By studying thin sections under the microscope it is possible to distinguish the different kinds with reasonable accuracy, and the following species have been detected:

"Magnificent redwood, Alderson's pine, amethyst pine, laurel, aromatic bay, Hayden's sycamore, Knowlton's sycamore, Felix's buckthorn, Lamar oak, and Knowlton's oak.

"Altho only three kinds of coniferous trees have thus far been found in the fossil forests of the park, fully 95 per cent. of all the trunks belong to these three species. The preponderance of conifers is probably due to the facts that they were presumably more abundant in the beginning, and that, in general, coniferous wood decays less rapidly than that of most of deciduous-leaved trees. . . . . .

"The question is often asked, how old are the fossil forests?

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It is, of course, impossible to fix their age exactly in years, tho it is easy enough to place them in the geologic time-scale. The forests of the Yellowstone National Park are found in the Miocene series of the Tertiary period . . . —relatively very recent, tho . . . it may well have been a million years ago. It must be remembered, however, that this estimate involves more or less speculation based on a number of factors which may or may not have been correctly interpreted."

DO BATTLES CAUSE RAIN?

THE OLD POPULAR BELIEF that great battles produce rainstorms crops up anew with every war. Scientific men have told us over and over again that there is neither fact nor theory to support it, but it is apparently as lively as ever. A recent writer in *Pearson's Weekly* treats it as a serious fact, and calls it "one of the extraordinary things of warfare." A noteworthy example, we are assured, was the storm that overwhelmed the Spanish Armada in 1588, which was due, we are solemnly told, to the powder burned immediately preceding, in the encounter with the English Fleet. All of which causes *The Scientific American* (New York, October 24) to heave a sigh of despair and to attempt editorially a new demonstration of the futility of what it considers a mere superstition. Says the editorial writer:

"Once in the early Stone Age somebody remarked to somebody else that rain frequently occurred after battles. The author of this casual statement was probably not a psychologist, else his conscience would have smitten him for having set afloat in the world the germ of a particularly fatuous fallacy. The evolution of the idea was probably complete long before the Age of Bronze. Big battles are often followed by rain. Big battles often produce rain. Big battles invariably produce rain. Even the modern penny-a-liner can not improve on the last statement. The myth is fixt—crystallized—and probably imperishable. . . . . .

"Let us see how it happens that rain has so often followed battles as to suggest to uncritical people that there was a physical relation between the one and the other.

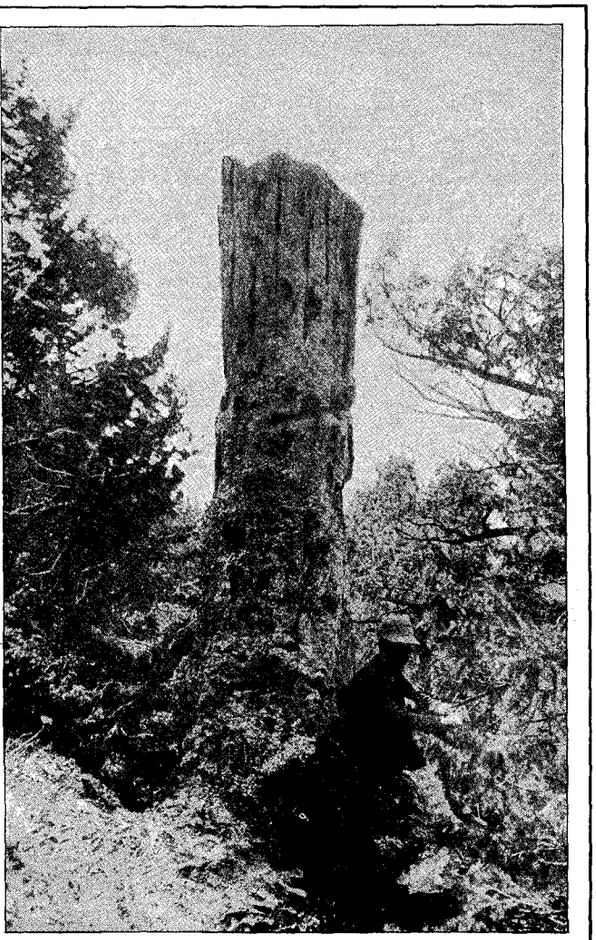
"First of all, no such relation exists. Rain is the result of the active condensation of moisture in the atmosphere, and this is purely a question of humidity and temperature. If the humidity be sufficiently increased, or the temperature sufficiently lowered, condensation is inevitable—provided certain nuclei of condensation (dust particles or molecules of hygroscopic gases) be present; and, outside of the laboratory, they always are present.

"Now, it is conceivable that a warring army might produce a local rain-storm by setting fire to a great city. If the air be rather moist, a large conflagration invariably builds up great cumulus clouds above it. The heated air rises and cools by expansion, just as it does from the sun-heated earth on a summer day, and condensation results. Under favorable conditions a very big fire might cause a smart shower, or even a thunderstorm, tho usually the process goes no further than to form clouds.

"A battle, however, can not be supposed to have any appreciable effect upon either the temperature or the humidity of the air. Two explanations of the alleged production of rain by battles have been offered; one nonsensical, and the other pseudoscientific. The nonsensical explanation is the popular one, viz., that the condensation of moisture is promoted by the concussion due to cannonading, or that the drops already condensed and constituting the clouds are jostled together by the same process, with the result that they coalesce and fall as rain. As was once pointed out by Professor Newcomb, the effect of a violent explosion upon a body of moist air a quarter of a mile away is exactly the same as that of the clapping of one's hands upon the moist air of the room in which the experiment is performed, *i.e.*, absolutely *nil*. Or again, if we stand in the steam escaping from a kettle and clap our hands we shall not produce a shower, tho we jostle the water-drops just as much as the explosion does at a distance of a quarter of a mile.

"The pseudoscientific explanation is that the gases and smoke produced by explosions increase condensation by increasing the number of 'nuclei' in the atmosphere. The nucleation of the atmosphere, as affected by ordinary dustiness, by hygroscopic gases, by radioactive discharges, by ultra-violet light, and what not, is still an obscure subject. An outstanding result of recent investigations, however, appears to be this: The lower atmosphere normally contains more than the minimum number of nuclei necessary for the process of condensation, and this process can not be made more active by a mere increase in the number. Thus various and abundant nuclei, in the form of gases and smoke, are given off to the atmosphere by great manufacturing centers, yet these places do not have a heavier rainfall than the surrounding open country. Pittsburg, for example, is one of the driest places in Pennsylvania. . . . . .

"Now, if we examine the history of battles and the history of weather we shall find that rain does not always follow great battles, tho it frequently does so, and for two very obvious reasons. If, for example, we consult the meteorological records of northern France, where some of the greatest battles in history have recently occurred, we learn that, under normal conditions, rain may be expected in that region about every other day, on an average. Thus at Sèvres, ten miles from Paris, the records from 1898 to 1901 show an average of 157 rainy days per annum. These rainy days did not, of course, alternate regularly with rainless days; but there were generally several rainy spells each month. It is, therefore, evident that the probability of rain within, say, twenty-four hours after a battle, or a dog-fight, is rather high, owing to the ordinary operations of nature.



Courtesy of "American Forestry," Washington, D. C.

THE ANCIENT OF ANCIENTS.

Another tree on which the bark has been preserved, and in this case also surrounded by descendants of a new millennium.

"The probability of rain after, or during, a battle is, however, materially increased by the fact that the intervals of fair weather between successive rain-spells are normally utilized by commanders in the movements of troops which precede a battle. These movements can generally be effected only in dry weather, and they may require several days. By the time all the dispositions have been made the barometric conditions have changed; the dry 'high' has passed on its regular way to the eastward, and the edge of a rain-bringing 'low' has entered the *terrain*. Thus a downpour is likely to occur soon after the engagement is well begun; but its cause must be sought in the interplay of forces over which mankind has no control."

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LETTERS - AND - ART

WHEN A NATION HATES

NOT MANY POETS have given expression to sentiments of pure hate. When Browning wrote the "Soliloquy in a Spanish Cloister," he took a case of pure fiction and limited the interchange of those withering sentiments to two individuals, but the war has brought forward a "Chant of Hate" in which a whole nation is voiced—whether willingly or not—in its feeling against another nation, Germany against England.

A CHANT OF HATE AGAINST ENGLAND

BY ERNST LISSAUER IN "JUGEND"

Rendered into English verse by Barbara Henderson.

French and Russian, they matter not,
A blow for a blow and a shot for a shot;
We love them not, we hate them not,
We hold the Weichsel and Vosges gate,
We have but one and only hate,
We love as one, we hate as one,
We have one foe and one alone.

He is known to you all, he is known to you all.
He crouches behind the dark gray flood,
Full of envy, of rage, of craft, of gall,
Cut off by waves that are thicker than blood.
Come let us stand at the judgment-place,
An oath to swear to, face to face,
An oath of bronze no wind can shake,
An oath for our sons and their sons to take.

Come, hear the word, repeat the word,
Throughout the Fatherland make it heard.
We will never forego our hate,
We have all but a single hate,
We love as one, we hate as one,
We have one foe and one alone—
ENGLAND!

In the captain's mess, in the banquet-hall,
Sat feasting the officers, one and all;
Like a saber-blow, like the swing of a sail,
One seized his glass held high to hail;
Sharp-snapt like the stroke of a rudder's play,
Spoke three words only: "To the Day!"

Whose glass this fate?
They had all but a single hate.
Who was thus known?
They had one foe and one alone—
ENGLAND!

Take you the folk of the earth in pay,
With bars of gold your ramparts lay,
Bedecked the ocean with bow on bow,
Ye reckon well, but not well enough now.
French and Russian they matter not,
A blow for a blow, a shot for a shot,
We fight the battle with bronze and steel,
And the time that is coming Peace will seal,
You will we hate with a lasting hate,
We will never forego our hate,
Hate by water and hate by land,
Hate of the head and hate of the hand,
Hate of the hammer and hate of the crown,
Hate of seventy millions, choking down
We love as one, we hate as one,
We have one foe and one alone—
ENGLAND!

Nothing quite like it has been produced so far in any other country. The poems evoked from the British people are regarded by many others besides the Pittsburg *Dispatch* as "mild and rather ineffective." "Most of them are based on the theme that the British do not blame the German people, but regard them as misled by the War Lord and his military machine." Maurice Maeterlinck, to be sure, framed his "inexorable resolution" (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, September 26) after the first chapter of Belgian suffering had been read, to destroy the Germans "as we destroy a nest of wasps, since we know these never can change into a nest of bees." It is perhaps useful to note here that Mr. Edmund Gosse observes in *The Edinburgh Review*, apropos of some verses written by the French poet, Sully Prud'homme, during the Franco-Prussian War, that "As often occurs on like occasions, the emotion in the poet's brain was too violent and too immediate to allow of due artistic expression. At such times little is effective in poetry save the denunciations of unmeasured anger." The note sounded by Ernst Lissauer, whose chant of hatred, published in *Jugend* (Munich), is translated for the New York *Times* by Barbara Henderson, is "impressive poetry," says the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, "because it is fired by a genuine hatred." This paper disbelieves, however, the truth of the allegation that this violent hatred is shared by the entire German people, saying:

"No doubt there are many who regard England with entirely sane sentiments, instead of being unanimous in the wild enmity exprest by these lines. But such poems, inspired by bitter hatred and declaring that the hatred is to be handed down from generation to generation, will increase enmity, and are to be sincerely deplored. No ground is stated in the poem as the cause of this hatred. Therefore we are left to the wonder if it is not that whether Conservatives or Liberals are in power the island is equally opposed to German conquest. However that may be, the poem includes land and people in one universal enmity.

"This is very different from the German spirit exhibited by the German songs of 1870. It is of another century. While it is the powerful expression of a powerful sentiment, it is a sentiment wholly misplaced. An American contemporary, commenting on it, says that 'it is likely to be taken in England as a symptom of emotional insanity,' which it is, in the sense that most of the acts of militarism are in that class. Unreasoning and violent hatred, while it may cause war, is a fearful guide for international policy."

The London *Times* does not look upon the poem, which reached England through this American channel, as the surging of a brain-storm, and observes:

"We do not remember such hatred as this exprest by any poet. There is something frightful about it, something deadly, concentrated, malignant.

"It is no hysterical outburst of weakness, but a revelation of collected, conscious, and purposeful rage. It only sums up in concentrated form many previous expressions of the same feeling, but it does so with an intensity which makes it a portent.

"Such verses spring only from the heart of a people, and we shall do well to note them."

The bases of this Anglophobia, as an Englishman sees them, are discust by Mr. Sidney Brooks in *The Independent* (November 2), where he traces the change of feeling between the two countries dating from 1870. The obstacle that Britain, being first in the field as a colonial powe , opposed to German expansion, is cited as the main grievance. "That we should have acquired such a start at so trifling a cost, while Germany was struggling through blood to attain the indispensable condition of unity, appears to Germans so flagrantly unfair as to afford a strong presumption of trickery. From that to convicting Great Britain of hypocritical duplicity, of stirring up strife among her rivals while she quietly carries off the booty, has proved a very short step."

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Mr. Brooks's account of the intensification of the long-smoldering hatred during the present conflict is this:

"It is, of course, our part in the struggle that has brought German Anglophobia to boiling-point. The reason is simple and has nothing whatever to do with any 'betrayal of Teutonic culture.' It is that against Russia and France Germany believed she had a fighting chance, but that against Russia and France and Great Britain she knows she has none. Our Navy, our incomparable resources in men and wealth, have turned the scales against her and made her task impossible and her failure certain. The British Navy has swept German commerce off the seas and keeps its thumb hard prest on the enemy's economic windpipe. Imagine for a moment what the situation would be to-day if Great Britain had remained neutral, how in every single particular it would be infinitely more favorable to Germany; how her fleets would be free to operate against the northern towns and coast of France, and her commerce and food-supplies would be following their normal routes. More than that, the German troops might now be in Paris. . . . . .

"That is why Germany hates us beyond any of the Allies and with a quite peculiar ferocity. We do not reciprocate it, and therefore it comes all the easier to us to grin and bear it. There is hardly a trace of hostility in the sentiment of the British people toward the Germans. There is, on the other hand, a strong and just antagonism against the German war caste and its spirit and its leaders. But Anglophobia in the Fatherland appears to embrace all sections of the German population and to be directed against all sections of our own. We realize in England that it is futile to hope for any change till the madness of militarism has been exorcized and till it is proved by the uses to which we put our distant but inevitable victory how clearly we distinguish between the panoplied brutality of Prussian arrogance which we abhor and the German people whom we sincerely respect."

FIRST SCULPTURAL EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

This photograph shows busts of the Crown Prince Frederick William, "Conqueror of Longwy," and of General von Hindenburg, who defeated the Russians in East Prussia, recently unveiled outside the Eberlein Museum, Berlin. The question is, is this the British Lion at bay?

LOUVAIN'S LOST MANUSCRIPTS

LOUVAIN has taken its place with Alexandria in the history of burned books. What was lost to the world of scholarship when the Belgian library was destroyed is shown by a writer in the New York *Sun* who speaks of the ancient manuscripts formerly deposited there:

"A catalog of these was published in 1641, describing forty-two manuscripts. Since the suppression of the ancient university in 1797 it is a matter of some difficulty to tell how many manuscripts were in the possession of the library. After the creation of the State University of Louvain the discovery of manuscripts of the ancient classics, of the Holy Fathers, the books of the priories, breviaries, and manuscripts relating to the history of Belgium increased the number to 246.

"One of the treasured manuscripts is the 'Fasti Academiæ Louvainensis,' a manuscript on paper, ninety-one leaves, giving lists of the faculties of arts, theology, law, and medicine. There are indications that this goes back to the second year of the university. A folio volume gives the annals of the Dukes of Brabant after Charles (named Hasbain), covering the period from 1260 to 1555. The 'Annales des Pays-Bas' after Pepin until the year 1752, a folio manuscript on paper, is of the highest historical importance. An octavo manuscript on paper, in writing of the fifteenth century, is entitled 'Chronica Ultrajecti, Hollandaiæ, Frisiæ, Brabantiæ, Flandriæ, Gueldriæ, Zutphaniæ, Cloviæ et Montis.' This was in the celebrated library of Uffenbach, and some savant who has made notes in the volume describes it as '*un morceau precieux.*'

"The most extended of the various treatises is the chronicle of Utrecht, which is written in verse of the year 1461. Another manuscript, written in the sixteenth century, in which the most recent date is 1516, is the 'Chronica Diestense,' which contains the charter of the liberties of Diest. Another paper manuscript relating to Brabant and Grimberg contains colored plates of horsemen who engaged in battle.

"An extremely rare manuscript by Charles Ducange gives a plan for a history of France, and contains different papers relative to the administration of the library of Louvain. The Carmina of Prudentius is a small folio manuscript on parchment, containing 117 leaves, in writing of the ninth century. There are also beautiful manuscripts of Cicero, Horace, Lucan, Ovid, and other classical writers.

"The Bibles and liturgical manuscripts are very choice. A Book of Hours, on parchment, containing 225 leaves, is written in Gothic characters and is of great beauty. It has two superb miniatures and colored initials and borders. The library also contained a great number of works with notes in manuscript by Lessius, Molanus, Miræus, Schott, Bellarmis, and other scholars."

A CALM VIEW OF TREITSCHKE

THE GERMAN WAR PROPHET, Heinrich von Treitschke, has been shown in so many unamiable lights recently that the notes of Prof. Henry W. Farnham, of Yale, help us to correct the figure that is rapidly forming in popular imagination. Von Treitschke's teachings are held up as the inspiration of German militarism, and confirmation would seem to be furnished by the note-books of the Yale professor, who, but for the war, would this year fill the post of Roosevelt exchange professor in the University of Berlin. In *The Yale Alumni Weekly* (New Haven) he first speaks of the German professor's physical peculiarities:

"A prominent magazine recently contained an article on this man, in which his name was consistently misspelled from beginning to end, and in which he was referred to as 'an odd, little man, with a voice so bad it could hardly be understood in college lecture-rooms.' Treitschke was, in fact, a very large man, with a strong face and a decidedly impressive personality, and the defect in his speech was due to deafness caused by sickness in his youth, in consequence of which he was unable to modulate his voice. It was indeed so difficult for a beginner to understand him at all that during the first half of the first lecture of his which I attended I could not make out what he was talking about, and felt that I should have to give up the course. Then I suddenly found my ear attuned to his peculiarities, and in time the very defects of his elocution seemed to lend emphasis to what he

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said. I well remember the vigor with which in one of his lectures he said: 'If there is any unpardonable sin in politics, a sin against the holy ghost of politics, it is weakness.' This sentence, which was incorporated in his posthumous book on politics, has been quoted with approval by General von Bernhardi, and is perhaps as good a summary as could be given in a single sentence of his leading thought. As I take down my old note-book of thirty-seven years ago and turn over its pages, I seem to see his flashing eyes and hear his raucous voice.

"'The purpose of the State,' so read my notes, 'is power, and nothing can be more moral than this purpose. The statesman is often in a position to choose between two evils in order to maintain this highest good, but the diplomatist lies (if he does it) for the advantage of the State, while the merchant lies for his own advantage. The impulse of a youthful State to destroy an old and decaying State is higher than all maxims of positive law. The statesman who acts unwisely is immoral.' 'When a State has the choice between the moral and the immoral it should choose the moral, for good faith is in politics a real power, but it is often possible to obtain a moral purpose only by immoral means, altho not every moral purpose sanctifies immoral means.'

"These brief sentences do not claim to be the exact words of Treitschke, but they certainly represent the impression which his words made upon me, and I believe that they do not do him injustice. The vigor of his utterances often called forth strong opposition among the students, which they exprest, according to the German custom, by rubbing the floor with the soles of their shoes. Altho Treitschke was stone-deaf, it seemed as if he must have felt these demonstrations in some way, possibly through the vibrations of the floor, for whenever one occurred he would hit back with some oracular utterance like a sledge-hammer, calculated to crush, if not to convince, his critics."

RAW MATERIAL FOR EXPERIMENTS.

Eliza Doolittle, enacted by Mrs. Campbell, is the Covent Garden flower-girl who Shaw proves phonetically could be transformed into a duchess and go unsuspected by other duchesses.

TRANSFORMING POWER OF PHONETICS

THE SPEECH OF OUR DAY has often enough been proved of such a character that drastic reform has been thought desirable. A few years ago, under the lecturing of Mr. Henry James, a society to effect the reforming process was formed, but whether its meetings were kept secret and confidential or how long it managed to exist are questions that the general public could not possibly answer. Meanwhile our speech of the street, the drawing-room, and especially of the stage, goes on its limping way with all sorts of sounds and intonations, due to the influences of our cosmopolitan life. Possibly the society for the improvement of spoken English might have flourished better if it had had Mr. Bernard Shaw at its head; but too late for its salvation has he come forward as the dramatic exponent of phonetics. Mrs. Patrick Campbell has brought his latest play, "Pygmalion," to our shores after its exploitation in Berlin, Vienna, and London, and a Columbia professor, Raymond Weeks, supports him in declaring that there is nothing absurd in the notion that there can be "anything dramatic in a science which treats of the nature and production of speech-sounds." Last year we gave some account of this play after its London production, but the present writer views it from a new angle. To refresh our readers' minds, we quote the summary of the plot given by Mr. H. T. Parker in the Boston *Transcript:*

"On a wet evening in summer, *Higgins* [the professor whose hobby is 'phonetics'] takes refuge from a shower under the pillared porch of one of Inigo Jones's churches in the Covent Garden quarter of London. There he hears the rude, inchoate, often half-inarticulate sounds that a cockney flower-girl utters. There also he encounters another devotee of phonetics, *Colonel Pickering*, and together—English fashion on a wager—they devise the supreme test of their science. They will teach the flower-girl to speak English as cultivated people speak it; incidentally they will instruct her in the manners, customs, interests, and ideas of such folk; and she shall emerge as a welcome guest at her ease in the gardens of ambassadors or the salons of elect ladies. Of such stuff and by such processes might duchesses be made.

"The experiment proceeds triumphantly. *Liza Doolittle* is bathed, clothed, and installed in *Higgins's* bachelor household. She is taught to speak English with the exactest of cultivated intonations. She is schooled in polite manners and customs. Her mind is sedulously sown with ideas and impressions suitable to her new environment. She succeeds and she fails in the salon of *Higgins's* mother. She triumphs unquestionably in a long day that begins at an ambassador's garden-party and ends in a box at the Royal Opera. Then *Professor Higgins*, without a thought or a scruple over her, and *Colonel Pickering*, with some searchings of heart, are done with their 'subject' and their 'experiment.' But *Miss Doolittle*, as she has now become, is by no means done with them. She does not intend to be cast, naked of anything but cultivated intonations, good manners, and pretty clothes, upon an unsympathetic world in which there is no place for her. 'Phonetics,' it seems, and daily life with those that teach them may waken thought and feeling in a gutter-girl, sharpen her wits, and warm her emotions. She may even have a regard for her teacher that is very like affection and fall into sentimental, if not passionate, resentment when he would put her by like any other discarded specimen."

Mr. Shaw's choice of a subject has been "profound, unerring," declares Professor Weeks in the New York *Times*, going on:

"His purpose has not been simply to amuse, as was, perhaps, Molière's when he wrote the delightful scene in which *Monsieur Jourdain*, of the bourgeois gentilhomme, is given a lesson in phonetics by his professor of philosophy. It cut deeper, and the author knew that he was analyzing one of the fountain-springs of character. The principles by which the London flower-girl, speaking her unspeakable cockney dialect, acquires in the space of a few months the language and address of a duchess are significant, and have nothing in common with the irrelevant hypnotism of a *Trilby*. They are significant because they are scientific, and because they are scientific the lesson of 'Pygmalion' is a true lesson."

The Professor then goes on to tell us how Bernard Shaw knew

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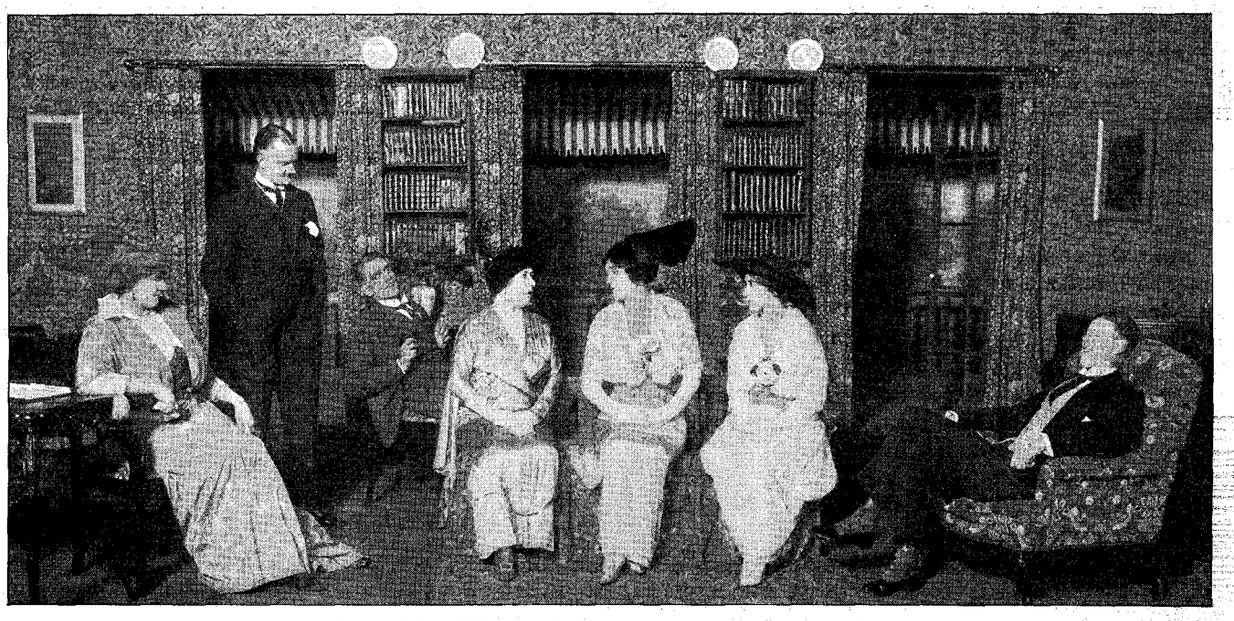

THE PROFESSOR WITNESSING THE SUCCESS OF HIS EXPERIMENTS.

This scene shows the transformed flower-girl seated between the two Kensington ladies on the sofa at *Mrs. Higgins's* tea, her speech so transformed as to raise no suspicion of her humble origin, even the sanguinary epithet she uses at her departure being taken as the latest fashionable slang. The professor in the background enjoys his joke at the others' expense.

that "there existed a science of phonetics, and that its methods and conclusions were more accurate by far than those of the experts in handwriting who have contributed so exuberantly to detective stories and to detective plays." As he says:

"While we can not be sure in the case of one possessing such large intellectual curiosity, it is probable that he learned of the new science through his friend, Mr. William Archer. In any event, Mr. Shaw appears to be aware of the latest word in phonetics. His qualifications in phonetics are apparent both in the development of his motif and in the stage directions at the commencement of Act II. This act takes place in the phonetic laboratory of the hero, *Higgins* (what a Shavian name for a hero!), and we see the usual instruments for experimental phonetics, such as a phonograph, a laryngoscope, tuning-forks, an apparatus for manometric flames, to be utilized in measuring the air-pressure of consonants, etc.

"It is thoroughly characteristic of Shaw that phonetics appears to him 'amiable' because it is useful, that is, because it enables one to divest himself of a vicious accent learned in infancy, and to put on in its place the elegant mantle of a so-called polite pronunciation and intonation. There are in England phoneticians, like Mr. Daniel Jones, of University College, London, who can accomplish marvels in the more or less complete eradication of dialect peculiarities. The best laboratory in existence for all such purposes is that of the Abbé Rousselot at the Collège de France. The Abbé is considered the founder of experimental phonetics, a study whose purpose, at first purely scientific, has only recently assumed a social or economic value. It is the construction, so to speak, of this last arch of the bridge which inspired Shaw to see in phonetics a dramatic motif, as yet unutilized.

"The spoken language is far more important than we believe. It has been called the garment of the soul. If the soul exists, while we can not see it or touch it, weigh it or photograph it, we can hear it. Nothing in the world is so intimate a part of us as our spoken words, neither clothes nor furniture, houses, books, friends, ideas—manners even. Surely, therefore, whatever affects our spoken language is vitally important: accent, intonation, pronunciation, vocabulary, syntax. In recasting, in reforming the speech of the gutter-snipe flower-girl, as he calls her, *Higgins*, the phonetician and hero, does a heroic act; he recasts and reforms her soul.

"It will be well to reply to doubts which some may feel as to the possibility of one's distinguishing slight differences in dialect, as *Higgins* does in the opening scene. The scene represents the portico of St. Paul's at 11.15 of a rainy night. Among those who have taken refuge from the rain is a diligent note-taker, who is none other than the enthusiastic phonetician, *Higgins*. The animated group ends by noticing *Higgins*, takes him for a spy or a detective, and acts threateningly toward him. With just a touch of the bravado of *Cyrano* in Act I, Scene IV, of 'Cyrano de Bergerac,' *Higgins* turns to each person who addresses him. To the flower-girl he says, 'You were born in Lisson Grove'; to the bystander, 'And how are all your people down at Selsey?'; to the sarcastic bystander, who has inquired if he knows where he, the sarcastic bystander, comes from, he replies correctly, 'Hoxton.' Is this thing possible? We can, of course, all tell an Irishman from an Englishman and both from an American. We can generally distinguish a New Englander from a Southerner or from a Westerner. But are finer distinctions possible? Could we say unerringly to one person, 'You come from Arkansas'; to another, 'You are from Maine'; to a third, 'You are from Ohio'? Yes; this thing is possible."

The American professor makes a distinction between Shaw's manufactured duchess and some Americans in declaring that the former develops no taint of snobbishness:

"Whether Shaw was aware of the danger beneath his path or not I do not know, but it was there. It is well known that in the Western States—to speak more accurately, west of the Hudson—such words as 'cast,' 'past,' 'path,' 'grant,' and 'advantage' are pronounced with (approximately) the vowel of 'patter,' whereas in New England and in the so-called polite dialect of London the vowel is pronounced much as is the first vowel of 'father' in the current American pronunciation. Allow me to add, by way of parenthesis, that at least three-fourths of the English-speaking population of the City of New York use the 'Western' vowel, as do the great majority of Americans. From the standpoint of national usage the vowel of 'patter' requires no defense. It will probably triumph, whatever well-meaning lexicographers (coming most of them from New England) may say or do. Now, when an adult 'Westerner' removes to some such center as Boston or New York and is found a few years later to have replaced his native vowel (that of 'patter') by the vowel of 'father,' his old friends put him down as a prig. I venture the statement that, while one may not, of course, call all who do this prigs, one may safely say that all who are prigs do it—supposing, to be sure, that they can!

"Shaw has, then, accomplished a real achievement in presenting to us a manufactured duchess, who, linguistically, leaves no impression of snobbishness. . . . . .

"I have been asked whether it is possible for a phonetician to reform, as Shaw has indicated, the vicious speech of a person of Eliza's age and station. Yes, provided, of course, that both the teacher and subject possess unusual talent and zeal."

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RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

WAR'S DESOLATION IN PALESTINE

JERUSALEM is a long way from Ostend, but the war has its sufferers even in the Holy Land. And the Jewish papers in this country are calling for help for their fellow Hebrews in Palestine, "for a starving population of a hundred thousand souls, who can not be moved at present for lack of shipping accommodations, and who, if moved, would not find a refuge ready to receive them anywhere." This article pictures the distress before Turkey entered the war. More somber colors must be added to make it portray conditions now. *The American Israelite* (Cincinnati) demands that Zionists, non-Zionists, and anti-Zionists join in a general relief movement. Conditions in Palestine, *The Modern View* (St. Louis) hears, are nothing short of a panic. In August,

"the banking institutions refused to pay bills or checks or to return deposits to owners. Steamers which were expected failed to turn up; telegraphic and postal communication with Europe was impossible, and an economic crisis began.

"With the Turkish Government mobilizing and apt any day to leap into the whirlpool of war, the ugly situation is made worse. Labor and investment are at a standstill. The people are in distress. The number of unemployed grows from day to day, and a famine is feared."

The orange, wine, and almond crops, worth about $600,000, are now non-marketable and a total loss, according to the *American Israelite's* weekly review of Jewish affairs abroad. Wage-earners are facing starvation. The worst sufferers, we read, "are naturally those who depend entirely on the charitable gifts sent from abroad, which are cut off, not only by suspension of shipping, but by the fact that most of these gifts come from countries like Hungary, Poland, and Russia, which are affected by the war. The pious Jews in Galicia and Russian Poland, who drop their pennies into the collection-boxes of the synagog, are now either homeless refugees or are confronted with the superhuman task of allaying distress at home." A letter from an American nurse, quoted in *The American Hebrew* (New York), says that there are no boats coming or going except an occasional Italian steamer, and that gold is the only currency that counts. Hospitals are closing. Schools have closed for lack of funds and because teachers have been called away to fight. Food prices have greatly risen. Besides all that—

"The Turkish Government is mobilizing very strongly, drafting into the army men from ages twenty to forty-five. A number of Jewish men are buying themselves off at the price of 1,000 francs. Stores and all sorts of business places were pillaged for supplies for the Turkish Army."

This letter, written in September by a Miss Kaplan, continues:

"The retrenching process is proving a very hard one just at this time of the year, when disease is more prevalent, aggravated by a lack of food.

"We can not take up a case of illness without rendering material assistance in one way or another. It is simply impossible not to do it. Families who would never have thought of applying for charity are compelled to do so now or starve. Destitution at present is also due to the preparations for the war. A number of poor shoemakers, saddlers, and other workmen are compelled by the Turkish Government to work making supplies for the Army, for which, of course, they do not get paid. A patient of ours, the wife of a saddler, gave birth to twins. She was sick from lack of food; her husband has been working for the Government the last five weeks, not earning anything, and he and his family simply starved, except for an occasional crust given by the neighbors. It was simply impossible not to give her some meat, milk, etc., to help her to build up a little. There are a great number of similar cases where food would do good. With great difficulty will we be able to get through this month (September) and perhaps October. That is about all.

"In Lo-Maan Zion, Rothschild Hospital, and in many families, the help were told that their salaries can not be paid at present, but if they are willing to work for their food they can do so, to which they cheerfully agreed. Misgab le-Dach Hospital closed some weeks ago; the Bikur Cholim is expected to close soon. How long the rest will hold out is a question. The Shaari Zedek Hospital has only ten free patients. Esrat Mashim, the insane asylum, has discharged quite a number of its inmates, who have become very heavy burdens on their families. The Mission Schools were closed and the missionaries received instructions to sail for England, as there is no money to keep up their work.

"The Jewish community is trying its level best to relieve distress among the poor. I do not mean the usual poor, but such families as become dependent upon charity through the present crisis. Three soup-kitchens have been opened, one in Beth Aam, another in Beth Javna, and a third in Meah Shearim. . . . It is rumored there is only enough flour in Jerusalem to last one month. Mr. Ruppin promised to send fifty sacks of wheat, but it is not safe to send it, as it is feared the Government may confiscate it for the Army on its way to Jerusalem. Medicines are getting scarce in Jerusalem, and prices have also gone up. There is not enough quinin, and this is a calamity, for it is so much used here for the treatment of malaria."

FIGHTING ALCOHOL IN EUROPE

ONE of the outstanding results of the war already attained is the retirement of a nation from the liquor business. Russia has issued an edict prohibiting the sale of vodka during the war, and the Czar has ordered his Finance Minister to devise some other means of revenue to substitute for that formerly accruing from the Government's sale of this beverage. Nearly one-third of the Empire's revenue is thus cut off, and its substitution must be effected at a peculiarly difficult time. Tho Russia is furnishing the most notable adherent to the ranks of the enemies of alcohol, the other nations are not entirely behindhand. France has prohibited the sale of absinthe, the German Emperor has pronounced against beer-drinking, and Lord Kitchener, in sending forth his first troops, told them to abstain from drinking while on the Continent. "In this conflict," says *The North American* (Philadelphia), "each participant recognizes the supreme need for calling to its aid the vital factors that make for success, and these only," and one of the first steps was a move against alcohol. This journal adds:

"In the estimation of the guiding minds of these four first-class Powers, it was as necessary to deal with the question of alcohol—even in malt combinations—as to consider guns, ammunition, supplies, and transportation. Commenting editorially on this feature of the great war, *The Journal of the American Medical Association* says:

"'Field-marshal Earl Kitchener is reported to have counseled the English soldiers to abstain from drinking while abroad, reminding them that their duty can not be done unless health is preserved. The men were cautioned to keep constantly on guard against excesses.

"'The German Emperor is said to have forbidden the "treating" of the soldiers in his armies.

"'The sale of absinthe, imported by French soldiers in an earlier war, when alcohol was used to fight fever, has been restricted in Paris.

"'It is of slight consequence whether or not these rumors are entirely correct. They represent the current tendencies, which are undeniable by any one who has watched the recent decisions of American naval authorities, in the face of adverse criticism couched in the usual phrases concerning personal liberty.

"'The truth is that "the relation of alcohol and fighting has been squarely met and the fact admitted that they are not compatible."

"'A recent writer has exprest this by saying that a temperate army was something not conceived of in the old theories of war;

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but a drunkard is to-day as much out of place in an army as he would be on a battle-ship.'

"It has been scientifically demonstrated by experiments made in the Swedish Army that even a small quantity of alcohol decreases the marksmanship of the man with a gun. Under Lieutenant Bengt Boy a squad of soldiers were put through a test after having gone without beer for a certain period of time. Out of a total of thirty targets, their average was twenty-three hits.

"Later these same soldiers were allowed a glass of beer apiece one evening and another glass the following morning, and the average number of hits that afternoon was three. To check up this result, which seemed out of reason, another test without beer was made some days later, when these same soldiers averaged twenty-six hits."

The edict of the Russian ruler takes into account not only the welfare of the soldier in the field and the success of the nation's arms—

"The men and women left behind, who must look after the sources of food-supply and the necessary workers in mills, mines, and factories, are, in their way, equally necessary. That this majority has been considered in the edict against alcohol is evidenced by the following dispatch from Petrograd dated September 30:

"'P. Bark, Minister of Finance, yesterday received an order to the effect that the prohibition of the sale of vodka shall be continued indefinitely after the end of the war.

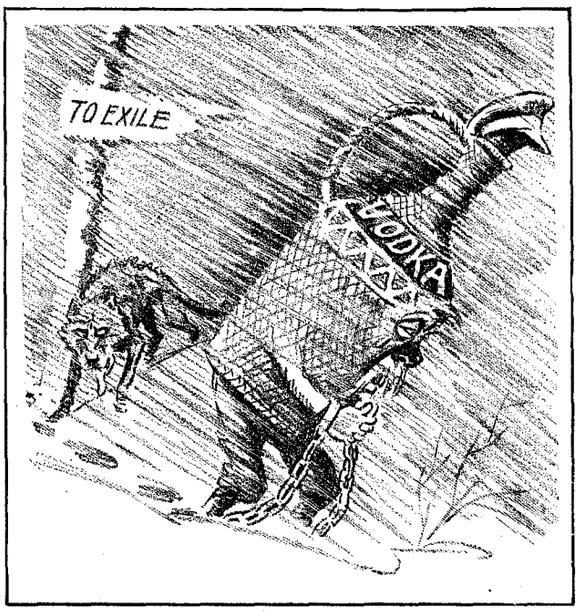
"'This order is based principally on the tremendously improved condition of the country since the Emperor issued the edict prohibiting traffic in this liquor.

"'This startling regeneration of the peasantry, in the opinion of the Russian authorities, is likely to have an important effect on the social and economic condition of all Russia.'

"Each of the Governments which has put a ban on drinking receives large revenues from the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors. Next to the well-worn plea for 'personal liberty' this is the rum supporter's strongest argument.

"'Where will you get the money to run the country if you cut out the sale of liquor?' he asks.

"The best answer we know of is the action of these four great nations, which, at a time when every cent that can be got is urgently needed for the conduct of the war, finds it more profitable to reduce this revenue than to run the risks incidental upon the general use of alcoholic drinks among the soldiers and, as in Russia, the general public."



BY UKASE OF THE CZAR.
—Bushnell in Central Press Association.

France has been urged by its well-known economist and statistician, Raphael Georges Lévy, to make its reform permanent also. In the *Figaro* (Paris) he writes:

"We have already stopt the sale of absinthe. Why halt on the road? It is only when favored by a great current of enthusiasm and national revival, like that which crosses the country at this moment, that virile resolutions can be taken. Vive la France et mort à l'alcool!"

This writer goes on to declare that alcohol is more dangerous than "the savage German beaten by our armies." He thinks a progressive limitation of liquor-shops and the end of all secret manufacture to be feasible methods of reform. The New York *World* declares that the Czar's edict was the inauguration of the greatest temperance movement in the history of the world:

"It was not intended at the time that the suspension of the traffic in this liquor should be more than a temporary expedient. But so rapid has been the change in the habits of the people and so remarkable the improvement in the condition of the peasantry that by imperial decree the sale of vodka is to be barred indefinitely after the war.

"The sale of spirits in Russia is a State monopoly, which has produced nearly 30 per cent. of the Government's ordinary revenues. In order to meet the needs of the imperial exchequer, it has encouraged the growth of the traffic, multiplied the number of dram-shops in the rural districts, and directly aided in the spread of poverty and drunkenness among the working-classes. Being a cheap drink made from grain or potatoes, the Czar's Ministers for revenue purposes have deliberately adhered to the policy of increasing the consumption, regardless of the steady degradation of millions of the Czar's subjects. Only rarely has a statesman like Count Witte ventured to question the wisdom of the Government's course, and even he was not able to offer a satisfactory revenue substitute.

"That some of the cruel consequences of war should be unexpectedly offset by a great social and economic reform of which Russia stands in need is one of the ironies of circumstances."

A VISION OF A NEW RUSSIA

A CHANGE appears to have come over the English attitude toward the Russian autocracy. We read less in English papers about Russian assaults upon human liberty and more about Russia's better side. A writer in *The Christian World* (London) holds that "the old Russia which filled the Siberian mines with political prisoners, and deported the Stundists to the Caucasus, and planned Jewish pogroms, and devastated the Polish villages, is not the Russia which we know to-day, and is certainly not the Russia which will arise renewed and purified and Westernized from the present struggle." He bases his belief on the fact that "astute observers of national currents seem agreed that both in the thinking processes of the governing classes and in the psychology of the nation as a whole new directions are shaping which will powerfully contribute to the advancement and happiness of the Russian people." He proceeds to elaborate more fully how he arrives at such an optimistic view:

"We must remember that the Russian people are essentially a religious nation, and that the things of eternity and of the spirit are for them tremendous realities. During a long residence in Russia it was my privilege to come into contact with all sorts and conditions of men in that vast country. Those of my readers whose memories go back far enough will remember how unsparingly I condemned the reaction, the tyranny, the barbarism of the Russia of that period; but I hope I always distinguished between the actions of the few misguided reactionaries and bigots in Church and State and the great masses of the uncomplaining, humble, patient, suffering, and simple men of the people. If there is one characteristic of the Russian which stands out more than another it is his total indifference to the material side of life and his proneness to an admiration for ideals. And it is worth noting that in all the Russian's ideals, there is an interweaving of the spiritual as it was interpreted by Jesus Christ, the Man of Sorrows. The divine ideal of the Crucified is at the head of all their ideals, and their most trusted teachers are those who taught that the simplicity of God is wiser than the wisdom of men, and that the weakness of God is more powerful than their strength. Nietzsche would call the supreme virtues of the Russian 'slave-virtues.' The brutalized Overman does not appeal to the *muzhik* of the steppes, triumphant militarism is neither lovely nor admirable in his eyes, and to the true son of Russia there are more beauty, more glory, and grandeur in the suffering Christ on Calvary than

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in all the military triumphs of Cæsar or Napoleon. In discussing the future of Russia, and the influence which she will undoubtedly exercise on Western Europe, this aspect of the national character is one which should be continually before our eyes.

"Will the readers of this article just think for a moment of the shattering of ideals which has been the work of the German scholars of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries? It is not only the blows they have struck at the traditional views of revealed religion, it is the terrible blows they have leveled at the fabric and foundations of all Christian ethics. Such a literature would be impossible in Russia; it would be unthinkable in the land whose people, according to one of the greatest of them, are destined to save the world. And when Dostoyefsky said this he meant that his countrymen were the embodiment of all those virtues and spiritual gifts against which brute force battles in vain, and that whatever their dreams they are not dreams of world-conquest or of the gross carnalities which earthly dominion would bestow on its possessors. Dostoyefsky and Tolstoy are read by the Russian youth as Nietzsche and Treitschke are read in Germany. Dostoyefsky believed in Russia; he is the main representative of the national optimism; he is Russia's greatest autochthonic writer. I would like to see Englishmen turning to a study of his profound spiritual characters, all of them conceived from a Christian standpoint. The bodily sick in his books are often the spiritually sound, and we see the fair sinners and the scoundrels of the slums coming under that slow process of Gospel purification until finally, as in a flash, they stand out white, cleansed in the blood of the Lamb. Whole companies of Russians of all classes are presented to us, none of them with what Nietzsche would call the 'morality of gentlemen,' all of them with the 'morality of the slave'; but this morality of theirs is invariably that which proceeds from unselfishness as the highest virtue, from the denial of life, from the hatred for the strong and the oppressor."

From Tolstoy especially, this writer avers, we may learn the nature of the common people of Russia.

"In all his characterizations he seeks to extol the superiority of nature over artistic culture, and however great his admiration may be for the natural and simple man, he invariably points out that the noblest qualities of his hero are noble just in so far as they resemble and are modeled after the qualities of the Son of Man. No one knew better than Tolstoy all the aspects of militarism, and no one has painted in more terrible colors the shame and the horror of it. He has no reverence, hardly any toleration even, for the leaders of great armies. Those of us who have read 'War and Peace' will recall the scene where the wounded *Andrei* lies stretched on the battle-field and looks up to the heavens. Napoleon, with his staff, stops by the side of the wounded officer, and the man, whose admiration for the Emperor had hitherto been boundless, finds him small and insignificant in comparison with what is going on between his own soul and the God who made the immeasurable heavens. In no other land in the world is the religious system identified with Tolstoy's name possible, in no other land would such a system have so many adherents. He adopts to their full extent the teachings of Christ about the unlawfulness of war and of armed defense, and unhesitatingly accepts the teaching, and makes it the chief corner-stone of his system, that when smitten on one cheek we ought to turn the other also."

We are asked also to remember that "with all Russia's evil reputation as a suppressor of liberty, few countries have a longer martyr-roll in the great cause of human freedom." For example:

"The freedom of Roumania is largely owing to the blood of Russians spilt on her behalf. Servia owes her very existence to Russia, and when Bismarck would not risk the bones of a single Pomeranian grenadier on behalf of the liberties of Bulgaria, Russia sent her thousands of youthful enthusiasts to be slaughtered in the trenches round Plevna. It is mainly due to Russia that Europe has been so largely freed from the incubus of the rule of the Turk, and it was her fine idealism, her enthusiasm for the Cross, her hatred of the Crescent, which have been among the noblest inspirations of her people. You find this splendid enthusiasm for liberty in every great Russian writer, not only in the two we have already discust, but in Turgenef and Lermontof, in Pushkin and Gogol and Tchekhof. Some of these great writers may be freethinkers, but they never forget that the greatest of all earthly boons is liberty; they may have lived strange Bohemian existences, but they never forget that they are one in spirit with those countless throngs of their unsophisticated countrymen who year after year abandon all their earthly belongings to tramp on pilgrimage to the sacred shrines of Kief and Jerusalem."

THE LAPSED BROTHERHOOD OF MAN

TO ADD to the disheartening aspects of the European War comes the prospect of the piling up of race prejudices and hatreds. It is born in quarters where it never existed, points out the New York *Evening Post*, and it is becoming reawakened in others where it had been gradually yielding to the slow process of time and the still slower spread of the teaching of the brotherhood of man. "To masses of the allied nations, the Germans they praised yesterday for many admirable and very human qualities have become as devils incarnate. And the Germans in multitudes are just now asking themselves how it is that they were unaware of the abominable character of the British, of whom they have been happy to harbor so many thousands these last four decades." The status of the Japanese and negro in Germany has radically changed through the calling of Japanese and African, to say nothing of Indian troops, into the allied ranks. The racial element involved in the German charge that this war was a concerted Slavic movement against the civilization of Europe is now in prospect of still wider expansion by the entrance of the Turk. The *Evening Post* editorial proceeds:

"As every one knows, the friction which led Servia and Austria to fire the deadly train is at bottom racial—the Slavs and Croatians against the Austrian Germans; and this historic racial strife has now flamed up as never before. Into it all is now to be injected the Mohammedan problem; at least, the entrance of Turkey into the hostilities on the side of Germany makes possible a tremendous religious explosion throughout the East. If the Turkish ally should make it awkward for Germany to assert that she is defending European culture, that ally also renders it easy for Germany's opponents to declare that she has called to her aid the historic enemy of Western culture and of Christianity. . . . . .

"If the long-promised holy war should come in Egypt and elsewhere, it will easily take on a racial form, for it will be not merely Mohammedan against Christian, but the Anglo-Saxon and the Slav against the Turk, the Egyptian, and the natives of India and black Africans as well—a hideous prospect, indeed, for the twentieth century of Christianity There is but one race which bids fair to gain a little from it all—the Jewish. If the Czar, so often faithless, keeps his word this time there may be a great change for the unhappy Jews among his subjects. Having been permitted to die for the Little Father only as private soldiers, they are now to furnish officers for the slaughter, and there are intimations of other distinctions and privileges. In Germany, too, some bars of race seem to have been let down in the war; and the Czar has held out hopes of a Polish renationalization as well.

"Here are perhaps some brands to be snatched from the burning—but what trifles, if we survey the whole world! We were just beginning, by greater knowledge of one another, through our race congresses, through the awakening of the East, through the strengthening of international bonds by trade, by the travel of thousands, by the interdependence of business everywhere, to get to know and respect one another. Now we see, by reason of the accursed system of European alliances and armaments, the whole work checked, if not undone. Dying antipathies are warmed back to life with new and deepened intensity; the whole world is thrust back to the Middle-Age state, when every people feared everybody else, like a thief in the night; when to be a stranger of different customs and habits was to be a barbarian, to kill whom was justified. Everywhere that men are different it will be easy now to arouse hatred and scorn and enmity. The brotherhood of man, the fundamental teaching that one should love one's neighbor as oneself—these are for the hour mere subjects for mocking and flouting by those who believe that man's mission is only to kill and burn. But this can be only for the hour. The doctrines of brotherly love and of Christian peace have survived as great cataclysms and gone steadily on to wider conquests by the nobility of their ideals. They are certain in the end to overthrow all enemies and to unite in one friendliness the Slav and the Teuton, the black, the yellow, and the white alike."

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CURRENT - POETRY

MANY "feministic" poems have been written in the last two years, and most of them passed quickly into oblivion. But here is a poem that deserves to live—a simple, sincere, passionate arraignment of what suffragists call "man-made civilization." The apparent breaking up of that civilization among the nations of the Old World in the present chaos of battle gives special force to the last line of Miss Widdemer's poem. "The Housekeeper" appeared in *The Independent*.

THE HOUSEKEEPER

By Margaret Widdemer

Oh, Woman, what is the thing you do, and what is
the thing you cry?
Is your house not warm and enclosed from harm,
that you thrust the curtain by?
And have we not toiled to build for you a peace from
the winds outside,
That you seek to know how the battles go and ride
where the fighters ride?

You have taken my spindle away from me, you
have taken away my loom,
You bid me sit in the dust of it, at peace without
cloth or broom,
You have shut me still with a sleepy will, with
nor evil nor good to do,
While our house the World that we keep for God
should be garnished and swept anew.

The evil things that have waxed and grown while I
sat with my white hands still,
They have meshed our World till they twined and
curled through my very window-sill;
Shall I sit and smile at mine ease the while that
my house is wrongly kept?
It is mine to see that the house of me is straight-
ened and cleansed and swept!

My daughters strive for their souls alive, harried
and starved and cold—
Shall I bear it long, who was swift and strong in
guarding them white of old?
My children cry in our house the World, neglected
and hard-opprest—
Is my right not then to command all men to be
still while the children rest?

I who labored beside my mate when the work of the
World began,
The watch I kept while my children slept I will
keep to-day by Man:
I have crouched too long by the little hearths at the
bidding of Man my mate—
I go to kindle the Hearth of the World, that Man
has left desolate!

Try as we may to escape war-poems, some of them are so good that they demand notice. Mr. Alan Sullivan's verse always is interesting, but it has never before reached a level quite so high as in this poem, which we take from the Toronto *Globe*. Its refrain suggests that of another memorable poem, Mr. Alfred Noyes's "Before the World Was God."

PROSPICE

By Alan Sullivan

The ancient and the lovely land
Is sown with death; across the plain
Ungarnered now the orchards stand,
The Maxim nestles in the grain.
The shrapnel spreads a stinging flail
Where pallid nuns the cloister trod,
The air-ship spills her leaden hail;
But—after all the battles—God.

Athwart the vineyard's ordered banks,
Silent the red-rent forms recline,
And from their stark and speechless ranks
There flows a richer, ruddier wine;
While down the lane and through the wall
The victors writhe upon the sod,
Nor heed the onward bugle-call;
But—after all the bugles—God.

By night the blazing cities flare
Like mushroom torches in the sky;
The rocking ramparts tremble ere
The sullen cannon boom reply,
And shattered is the temple-spire,
The vestment trampled on the clod,
And every altar black with fire;
But—after all the altars—God.

And all the prizes we have won
Are buried in a deadly dust;
The things we set our hearts upon
Beneath the stricken earth are thrust;
Again the Savage greets the sun,
Again his feet, with fury shod,
Across a world in anguish run;
But—after all the anguish—God.

The grim campaign, the gun, the sword,
The quick volcano from the sea,
The honor that reveres the word,
The sacrifice, the agony—
These be our heritage and pride,
Till the last despot kiss the rod,
And, with man's freedom purified,
We mark—behind our triumph—God.

By a well-wrought sonnet (in *The Public*) we are reminded that not all the waters of the world can be blood-stained. Mr. Winke is rather too fond of the hyphen—"cannon-bristling," "myriad-flagged," etc.,—but the thought was worthy of expression and he has exprest it well.

THE GREAT LAKES

By Charles H. Winke

[By agreement between the United States and Great Britain, these waters are free from war-ships and other hostile activities by both nations.]

No cannon-bristling squadrons rode at rest
Within gun-sheltered harbors on these Lakes;
Here but the urgency of Commerce wakes
The cloven waves to song, with keels deep-prest
Into their bosoms; hurrying east and west,
Trade's myriad-flagged Armada ne'er forsakes
These seas at Desolation's hest, but makes
A fruitful highway of their neutral breast.

O Shores and Oceans of the fort-stained Earth,
What will the triumph of the Future be
When birds build safely in your ev'ry gun!
When all the ships innumerable that girth
Your shining vasts shall share the ministry
Of Peace and only her blest errands run!

That enemy of war, Miss Edith M. Thomas, recently contributed these moving lines to the New York *Times*. They are so convincing that they seem to describe an actual incident, and their lesson is unmistakable.

THE PEACE-PACT

By Edith M. Thomas

They were foes as they fell in that frontier fight,
They were friends as they lay with their wounds
unbound,
Waiting the dawn of their last morning-light.
It was silence all, save a shuddering sound
From the souls of the dying that rose around;
And the heart of the one to the other cried,
As closer they drew, and their arms enwound,
"There will be no war on the Other Side."

As the souls of the dying mounted high
It seemed they could hear the long farewell!
Then together they spake, and they questioned
why—
Since they hated not—why this evil befell?
And neither the Frank nor the German could tell
Wherefore themselves and their countrymen died.
But they said that Hereafter in peace they
should dwell—
"There will be no war on the Other Side."

As they languished there on that field accurst,
With their wounds unbound, in their mortal
pain,
Spake one to the other, "I faint from thirst!"
And the other made answer, "What drops
remain
In my water-flask thou shalt surely drain!"
As he lifted the flask the other replied,
"I pledge thee in this till we meet again—
There will be no war on the Other Side!"

And it came to pass as the night wore deep
That fever through all their veins was fanned,
So that visions were theirs (yet not from sleep),
And each was flown to his own loved land. . . .
But, rousing again, one murmured, "Thy hand!
Thou art my brother—naught shall divide;
Something went wrong . . . but understand,
There will be no war on the Other Side."

Envoi

Comrades of peace, we can give but our tears
As we look on the waste of the human tide . . .
Yet forever one cry so haunts my ears—
"There will be no war on the Other Side!"

A highly artificial form is beautifully humanized in the following poem, which we take from *Lippincott's Magazine*. Mrs. Coates is so truly an artist that she never is only an artist.

WHERE HAROLD SLEEPS

By Florence Earle Coates

Where Harold sleeps the night is blest.
In the Great Mother's easeful breast
He lies the brave and sweet among.
Who, loved by the wise gods, die young—
The goal achieved without the quest.

Tho winds of autumn from the West
May rudely rock the unsheltered nest,
Yet shall all joys of Spring be sung
Where Harold sleeps;

And we, our human griefs confest,
We, too, by a dear hope carest—
Death's hope illimitable, sprung
From nothing that to earth hath clung—
Shall, waiting a new dawn, find rest
Where Harold sleeps!

Crickets make pleasanter music than cannon. And songs about crickets, especially when so gifted a poet as Miss Minna Irving writes them, afford a grateful relief to ears long battered with war-songs. This charming fancy appeared in *The Poetry Journal*.

THE CRICKET AND THE MOON

By Minna Irving

Once in a country far across the ocean,
And many years ago,
He was a strolling minstrel boy with only
His violin and bow.
Clad in a suit of rusty black he wandered
From town to town by day,
And slept beneath the stars in open meadows,
Or stacks of fragrant hay.

He played beneath a high-born lady's window,
The dew was on the rose,
A full white lily at his side unfolded
Its heart of scented snows.
His music drew her from her downy pillow,
He saw the curtain stir,
She smiled upon him through the open lattice,
He died for love of her.

Still in a suit of rusty black he wanders
In mossy gardens old,
And plays beneath some dark and lonely casement
That tangled ivies fold.
The notes are mournful and the bow is broken,
The strings are out of tune,
But still his high-born lady far above him
Looks out, the silver moon.

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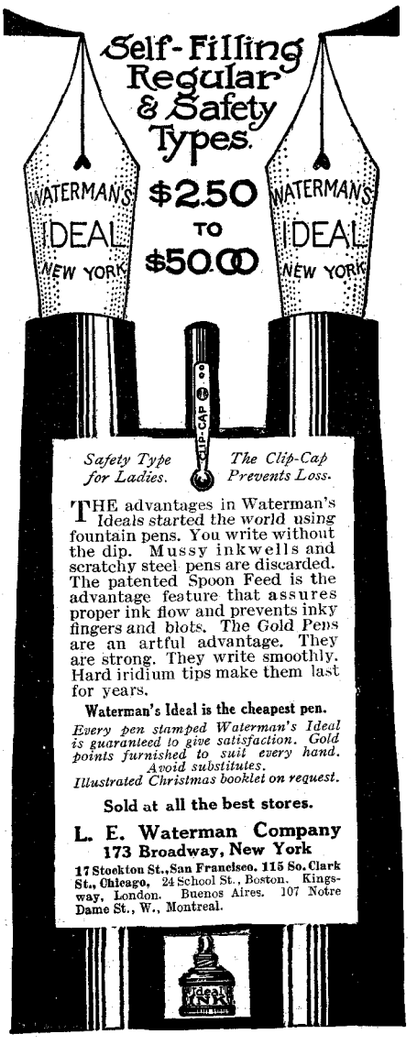

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

A PHILOSOPHER OF THE BATTLE-FIELD

DECRYING war as barbarous and cruel and an unfit occupation for intelligent manhood is all very well when one does not have to fight. "How can men kill each other!" cries the armchair humanitarian; but the soldier himself, having very little choice in the matter, goes on desperately killing other soldiers as fast as he can, and knows very well that it can be done, and must be done, or he will be shot dead by his own commander. Somewhere between the fireside and the firing-line the volunteer and the reservist learn the difference between the value of human life in peace and its value in war. As a tradesman, he would think the end of his world had come did some accident in his shop result in the death of a customer or clerk. As a soldier, he learns that human life is lived moment by moment, and that injury, agony, and death are only a laborer's hire. The mental leap that each must take before he looks upon war as his work, with the soldier's calm assurance that it must be done and done well, without thought of anything that mattered to him before, is well shown in a letter written by a young officer from the front, and printed in the Paris *Temps*. He is writing to a friend, who, he says in one place, is more sensitive than he, and may, he fears, be overcome by the shock of war and its *bouleversement* of all the standards of common humanity. As for himself, he has worked out in the last few days his rough philosophy of the battle-field. If you play savage, you must think, see, and feel savage, is his idea of it. He comments upon his life at the front, in part as follows:

War is not vastly different in reality from the fantastic idea that I had always had of it. I may say that I have not been greatly startled by anything I have seen and heard so far. We receive our rations regularly and in abundance, and the only fault that could be found with them is that they lack considerably in variety. . . . Between the battles (and I have seen so far two engagements), we change our positions, study out the strategic possibilities, move on at night, and sleep as we can—in a ditch, under a wagon, or not at all. Happily, water is plentiful, and we have developed a remarkable ability for discovering hidden springs.

Of course, we never know whether we are to be permitted to rest where we are or whether we must depart without warning. The orders come, in the briefest form, and they are forthwith obeyed, always without the slightest knowledge of the general plan of the campaign. It is this necessity for being continually on the *qui vive* that prevents our bathing or freshening our attire, resulting in a filthy condition that would be rather frightful under other circumstances. I am constantly astonished that no epidemic breaks out, and must believe that the life in the open air purifies everything. We freeze at night and stifle during the day, and yet there is no rheumatism! We cook our food over wood fires, like savages, and sometimes go without two or three meals in succession, because there is no time to build a fire. In this case, however, we do not touch the canned cooked food that we carry, for every one realizes how necessary that may become at some future time as emergency rations.

As to battles, they are exactly what I always thought them. An infernal racket, galloping horses bearing officers with dispatches (that is my own rôle), shells bursting on all sides, and so on, but so much of it really not holding one's attention at all. Even the horses do not shy or bolt, and that proves that there is truly nothing heroic in remaining calm. As I have figured it out, it is a simple matter: the less one thinks about what is going on, the better for him, for such reflection is a fatigue, and one has enough other fatigues to support as it is. And then, too, we are running about the battle-field in the thick of dangers, and seeing constantly the wounded, and the brutality and brutishness of war. If one is in a hurry, these things do not trouble him; if he has any time to spare, he gives his aid calmly.

In four days of the battle, I have not yet seen a German. That, too, I had rather expected: the two armies are so far from each other. Even at the infantry outposts, where I had to go with orders at seven o'clock one evening, altho I was met by a storm of Prussian bullets, and tho they whistled about my ears for three exceedingly disagreeable minutes, yet it was impossible for me even to discover whence they came, for night had fallen already. The men themselves, after a whole day of the fusillade, said to me: "We have not seen them; we have only found their dead."

But they are not all savages, these Prussians. Sometimes they have cared for and sent back our wounded, in order not to be encumbered with them. Other times, it is said, they kill them, but then, every wounded man left upon the battle-field runs the risk of dying. There is no need of getting into a frenzy over such things, or of regarding them with too much fatalism. One does well to preserve his presence of mind for more needful occasions.

We live in a time so different from all others that it is necessary, in order to suffer as little as possible, to take for oneself a brand-new point of view, adapted to one's environments. War is barbarous. Recall the old stories of barbarism, and take upon yourself the simple view-point of the savage. Think in no other way until you have some appreciable period of rest and tranquillity. Tell yourself to expect nothing better, and you will be doubly pleased with it when it comes; otherwise you will be disillusioned.

For my part, that method succeeds with me admirably, and I feel myself as firm upon my two feet as a rock. If I have five minutes, I sleep—no matter where; where I find water that can be depended on, I drink; when I know that next day's rations have arrived, I finish those of to-day. I believe nothing that I hear. St. Thomas was a credulous infant beside me. I help others to maintain their common sense by the example of my own stolid efficiency. I am, in truth, another man; I live without trying to understand the how or the why. . . . . .

Let us both be fatalists, but not neurasthenics. It is not a moment for grand

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phrases. It will be time to talk that way when one has some hope of a to-morrow.

I am here at the home of an honest peasant of the wealthier sort, who has received us most hospitably, and to whose generosity I am indebted for this pen and these two sheets of paper. This morning I managed to buy a bit of powdered chocolate and boiled myself a cup of it, with milk. What a luxury that was! And how comfortable I am here! But these things will last only at the pleasure of Fortune. I shall give myself no anxiety on that or any other score, and I urge you with all insistence to accept the same point of view.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE HEROES OF FORT CAMP DES ROMAINS

THIS curiously named fortification appeared frequently in the dispatches of the first part of October, up to its fall on the 6th, but with little detailed description of the struggle centered about it. The reader perhaps imagined a fortress shelled to pieces, its defenders put to flight, and the victorious enemy swarming exultantly over the bastions, bayoneting promiscuously the survivors. In reality, however, the end of the siege was by no means the traditional one, as an Associated Press writer found when, in passing through St. Benoit, near the borders of Lorraine, he came by chance upon the survivors of Fort Camp des Romains—some three hundred prisoners, fine young fellows, evidently the pick of the French line. The deference with which they were treated by their bearded Landwehr guard was marked. The correspondent learned speedily the cause, and the story of their brave and desperate defense:

Their armored turrets and cemented bastions, altho constructed after the best rules of fortification of a few years ago, had been battered about their ears in an unexpectedly short time by German and Austrian siege-artillery. Their guns were silenced, and trenches were pushed up by an overwhelming force of pioneers and infantry to within five yards of their works, before they retreated from the advanced intrenchments to the casemates of the fort. Here they maintained a stout resistance, and refused every summons to surrender. Hand-grenades were brought up, bound to a backing of boards, and exploded against the openings into the casemates, filling these with showers of steel splinters. Pioneers, creeping up to the dead angle of the casemates, where the fire of the defenders could not reach them, directed smoke-tubes and stinkpots against apertures in the citadel, filling the rooms with suffocating smoke and gases.

"Have you had enough?" the defenders were asked, after the first smoke treatment.

"No," was the defiant answer.

The operation was repeated a second and third time, the response to the demand for surrender each time growing weaker, until finally the defenders were no longer able to raise their rifles, and the fort was taken.

When the survivors of the plucky garrison were able to march out, revived by the fresh air, they found their late opponents presenting arms before them in recognition

ONCE upon a time—as the story-tellers say—tomatoes were known as "love-apples." And you can't help thinking there was something appropriate in the name when you notice the pleasing effects of
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The tempting "love-apple" color "gets" you "at first sight." The first taste captures you, young or old. The flavor and quality "grow" on you more and more. And the regular use of this delicious soup becomes a healthy habit which adds to the joy of living every day.
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Campbell's
21 KINDS
SOUP
"UNDER THE LOVE-APPLE TREE"

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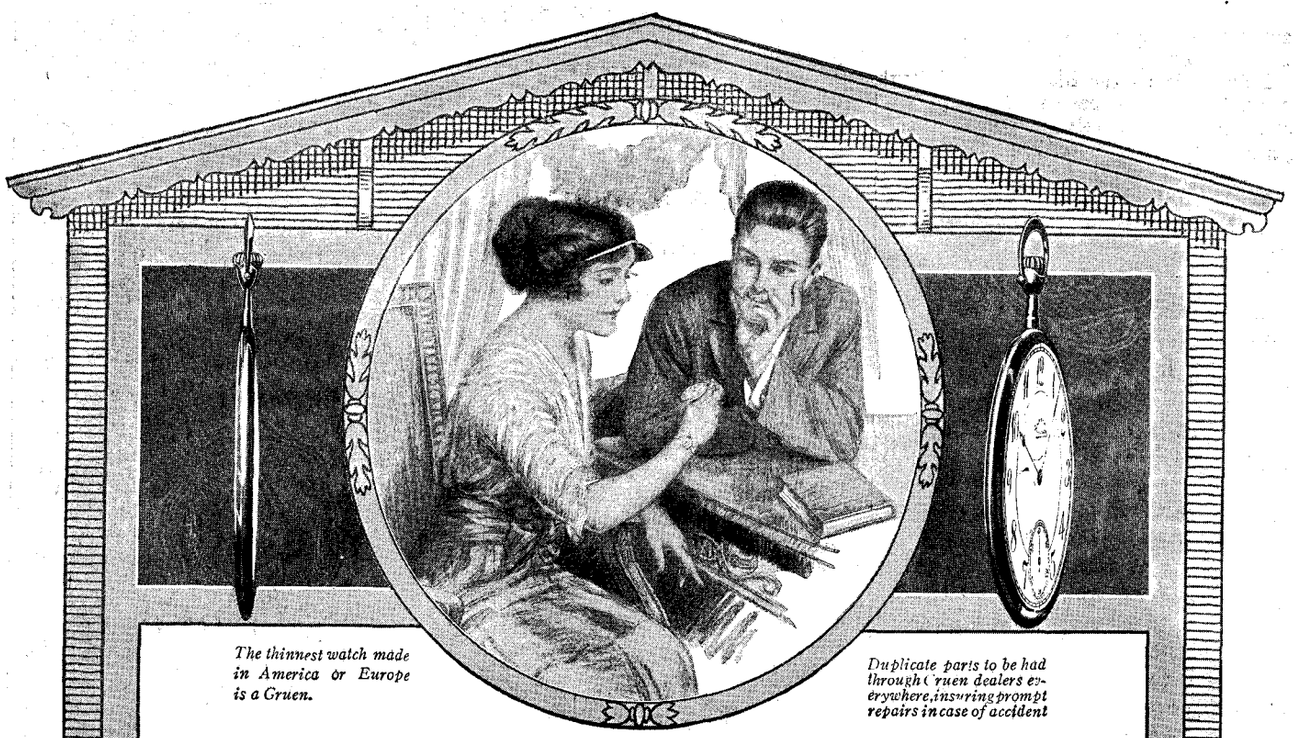

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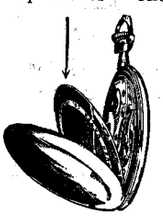
Duplicate parts to be had through Gruen dealers everywhere, insuring prompt repairs in case of accident

GRUEN Veri Thin Watch

You want a thin model watch, of course, but you do not want thinness at the expense of accuracy and durability.

Open the back of every watch shown you and see that the inside dust protection cap is there, as shown in the illustration of the Gruen Verithin on the right.



See also that the movement fills the case and is not merely a ladies' movement patched in the center of a thin edged man's case.

In the Gruen Verithin you will find the genuine thin model *timekeeper*. Its thinness is in the construction of the movement—in a unique arrangement of wheels that saves half the space without reducing size or strength of parts. Thus can this watch "fit your pocket like a silver dollar," yet maintain the highest standards of timekeeping service.

Thousands have written for the interesting "Story of the Gruen Verithin"—you should have one, too. With it we will tell you how you can obtain a Gruen Verithin—as not every jeweler can sell you one of these beautiful precision watches.

Prices:—Adjusted models, $25 to $60. Precision models, $50 to $250. Lady Verithins, $45 up. The Dietrich Gruen, the world's finest pocket timepiece, $285 to $650. Other Gruens in a wide variety of models and prices.

Note:—Many watches are called and sold as Precision timekeepers that are not. If you want the very highest timekeeping perfection attainable, look for the mark *Precision* on the movement—not merely the mark *Adjusted*.

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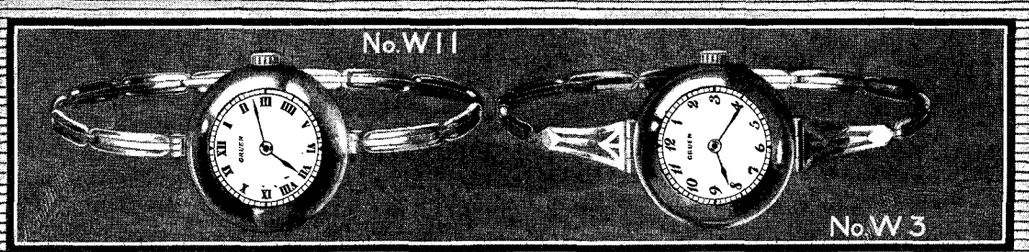

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of their gallant stand. They were granted the most honorable terms of surrender, their officers were allowed to retain their swords, and on their march toward an honorable captivity they were everywhere greeted with expressions of respect and admiration.

RUSSIA'S VODKA-LESS ARMY

THOSE whose burden it has been to attempt to stem the Slavic tide now setting westward toward Berlin may well begin to wonder what has become of the Russ of twelve years ago, whom the Jap defeated so easily. The Russ has put aside his vodka and girt himself in earnest for war. He is showing the same untroubled certainty about it that he would exhibit in going forth to a day's plowing. And this time, apparently, the officer who leads him is worthy of the man. The so-called Russian Army of the Russo-Japanese War has vanished utterly. Instead, there is a fighting machine worthy of any people's admiration. Perceval Gibbon, novelist, writing from Vilna, Russia, to the London *Daily Chronicle* and the New York *Times*, describes the Army's appearance as he saw it at the German frontier. He was in the hamlet of Eydtkuhnen, a tiny village shattered by the war, but nevertheless at that moment the heart of the great Russian fighting machine. He says:

From beyond the nearest shoulder of land sounded suddenly some gigantic and hoarse whistle, an ear-shattering roar of warning and urgency. There were shouting and a stir of movement; the wagons and Red Cross vans began to pull out to one side; and over the brow of the hill, hurtling into sight, huge, unbelievably swift, roaring upon its whistle, tore a great gray-painted motor-lorry, packed with khaki-clad infantrymen. It was going at a hideous speed, leaping its tons of weight insanely from rock ridge to traffic-churned slough in the road; there was only time to note its immensity and uproar and the ranked faces of the men swaying in their places, and it was by, and another was bounding into sight behind it. A hundred and odd of them, each with thirty men on board—three battalions to reenforce the threatened left wing—a mighty instrument of war, mightily wielded. It was Russia as she is to-day, under way and gathering speed.

At Rennenkampf's headquarters at Wirballen, where formerly one changed trains going from Berlin to Petrograd, one sees the fashion in which Russia shapes for war. Here, beneath a little bridge with a black- and white-striped sentry-box upon it, its muddy banks partitioned with rotten planks into goose-pens, runs that feeble stream which separates Russia from Germany. Upon its farther side, what is left of Eydtkuhnen, the Prussian frontier village, looms drearily through its screen of willows—the walls smoke-blackened and roofless, crumbling in piles of fallen brick across its single street, which was dreary enough at its best. To the north and south and behind to the eastward, are the camps, a cityful, a countryful of men armed and equipped; the mean and ugly village thrills to the movement and purpose. On the roof of the schoolhouse there lifts itself against the pale autumn sky the cobweb mast and stays of the wireless apparatus, and in the courtyard below and in the shabby street in front there is a surge of automobiles, motor-cycles, mounted orderlies—all the message-carrying machinery of a staff office. The military telephone-wires loop across the street, and spray out in a dozen directions over the flat and trodden fields; for within the dynamic kernel to all this elaborate shell is Rennenkampf, the Prussian-Russian who governs the gate of Germany.

Here is the brain of the army. Its limbs go swinging by at all hours, in battalions and brigades, or at the trot, with a jingle of bits and scabbards, or at the walk, with a bump and clank, as the gun-wheels clear the ruts. It is the infantry that fills the eye—fine, big stuff, man for man the biggest infantry in the world.

Their uniform—of peaked cap, trousers tucked into knee-boots, and khaki blouse—is workmanlike, and the serious, middle-aged officers trudging beside them are hardly distinguishable from the men. They have not yet learned the use of the short, broad-bladed bayonets; theirs are of the old three-cornered section type with which the Bulgarians drove the Turks to Tchataldja; but there is something else that they have learned. Since the first days of the mobilization that brought them from their homes there is not a man among them that has tasted strong drink. In 1904 the men came drunk from their homes to the centers; one saw them about the streets and on the railways and in the gutters. But these men have been sober from the start, and will perforce be sober to the end.

Of all that elaborate and copious machinery of war which Russia has built up since her failure in Manchuria there is nothing so impressive as this. Her thousand and odd aeroplanes, her murderously expert artillery, her neat and successful field wireless telegraph, even her strategy, count as secondary to it. The chief of her weaknesses in the past has been the slowness of her mobilization; Germany, with her plans laid and tested for a mobilization in four days, could count on time enough to strike before Russia could move. She used her advantage to effect when Austria planted the seed of this present war by the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina; she was able to present Russia in all her unpreparedness with the alternatives of war in twenty-four hours or accepting the situation. But this time it has been different.

At Petrograd one sees how different. Hither from the northern and eastern governments come the men who are to swell Rennenkampf's force. Their *cadres*, the skeletons of the battalions of which they are the flesh, are waiting for them—officers, organization, equipment, all are ready. The endless trains decant them; they swing in leisurely columns through the streets to their depots, motley as a circus—foresters, *muzhiks* in fetid sheepskins, cattlemen and rivermen, Siberians, tow-haired Finns, the wide gamut of the races of Russia, all big or biggish, with those impassive, blunt-featured faces that mask the Russian soul, and all sober. No need now to make men of them before making soldiers; no inferno at the wayside stations and troop-trains turning up days late. It is as if, at the cost of those annual 780,000,000 rubles, Russia had bought the clue to victory.

C.D.Peacock

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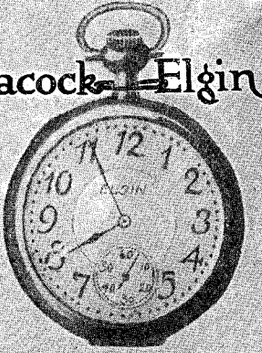
L4774 Circle Brooch, polished gold filled, 4 pearls $0.90

L3040 Seed Pearl Neck Chain, 2 strands, 14k clasp $10.00

Peacock-Elgin



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L717 Bar Pin, gray finish, embossed, oxidized $0.50

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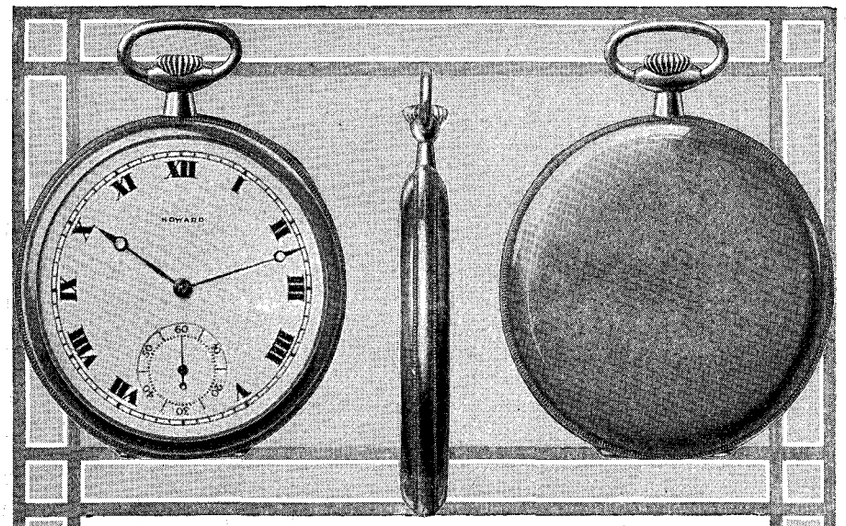

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The more enterprising jewelers will make a point of having a few to show, and we would strongly advise anyone who is interested to see the Ionic and make reservation at an early date.

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EDISON'S PROPHECY: A DUPLEX, SLEEPLESS, DINNERLESS WORLD

ON the recent thirty-fifth anniversary of the Edison electric lamp, Mr. Edison was induced to indulge in prophecy and to discuss for a few moments the present and the future of the race, from an inventor's point of view. Among other things he confest that the electric light never "stirred much sentiment" in him, as its perfection was a long and tedious process of experiment, and its introduction only another period of care and worry. The electric car, however, is a much more romantic figure in his reminiscences. The first practicable electric railway was put into operation at Menlo Park, Edison's private estate. "I was sure," declares Mr. Edison, "that the idea was a possible one." But funds were needed, and there lay difficulty, for capital was hesitant, and, more than that—

I was assured by the greatest financial figures in Wall Street that this scheme of operating railroads by electricity was the craziest idea that ever had been advanced by any one assuming to be sane.

I had carefully gathered all the figures of the cost of horse-cars and their operation and was sure that the substitution of electric power for horse-power would result in an enormous saving. Indeed, I knew, and my knowledge was exact. I knew electric traction was the coming thing, and a very big thing. But it fooled me.

It was bigger than I thought it was. I had made a better guess than Wall Street had, but my guess had been far from adequately prophetic. It was so big that it amazed me. It increased traffic startlingly. As a matter of fact, electric traction has increased street-car traffic, I estimate, by 500 per cent.

The first electric cars revealed a facility of operation and a rapidity of movement which no one but myself seemed to have expected.

Their multiplication of traffic was enormous, their effect upon street-railway receipts was very great. Then the men in Wall Street, who had declared them to be a crazy dream, began to speculate in electric-traction stock. They have been at it ever since.

The one great value of the electric light—and of the electric railway too—he holds, is that they expand mankind's "day." Heretofore, man has worked with the sun and slept with the dark, but Mr. Edison finds in this the fallacy of *non sequitur*. Man has formed the habit of sleep in the dark hours merely because the dark incapacitated him for work. In the future, man, aided by the electric light, will overcome this habit, go with less and less sleep, until finally he never sleeps at all. "I rather like to think of that," he says, for—

Everything which decreases the sum total of man's sleep increases the sum total of man's capabilities. There really is no reason why men should go to bed at all, and the man of the future will spend far less time in bed than the man of the present does, just as the man of the

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present spends far less time in bed than the man of the past did.

As a matter of fact, a very simple bit of arithmetical figuring will show that by and by humanity will have to live in double shifts, so that there may be room upon the earth for all the people.

The day of life in double shifts will come in spite of war. Medical science will save more lives this year than war will take, no matter how terrifically murderous that war may be.

In the old days man went up and down with the sun. A million years from now he won't go to bed at all. Really, sleep is an absurdity, a bad habit. We can't suddenly throw off the thraldom of the habit, but we shall throw it off.

Humanity can adjust itself to almost any circumstances. Not so very long ago we had a good deal of trouble here in the factory while we were trying to perfect the disk record for our phonographs. Eight of us then started upon the work with very definite intentions of wasting just as little time as possible. For five weeks we put in from 145 to 150 hours a week each at the job. One hundred and fifty hours a week means more than 21 hours a day—and we all gained weight.

The man who sleeps too much suffers from it in many ways and gains nothing from it. The average man who sleeps seven or eight or nine hours daily is continually opprest by lassitude.

I have never overslept, and I have never had a dream, good or bad, so far as I know, in my life.

Nothing in the world is more dangerous to the efficiency of humanity than too much sleep, except, perhaps, stimulation. The elimination of all stimulant would be a fine thing for the race. The temperance movement's advance ought to be a subject for general congratulation. Presently we shall be cutting out tobacco, tea, and coffee, and we all shall be better for it.

In the matter of sleep, the electrical genius suggests a campaign of sleeplessness, in which all the population of the United States should join, agreeing to sleep one hour less each night. Juggling about the 90,000,000 of people and 365 days of the year, some bizarre effects are brought about in estimates of time saved for this country, and the consequent saving in wealth. But one may save in food as well as sleep, and to as great advantage. When all the world is eating what it needs and no more, poverty will cease to exist. Thus speaks the prophet, and proves it with his own experiences:

I consume five ounces to a meal, three times a day, including the water in the food. I drink lots of water.

The man engaged at hard physical labor, whose work makes the engine of his body require more fuel than mine does, could get on perfectly well with eight or ten ounces to a meal, altho he might find the achievement of the habit difficult.

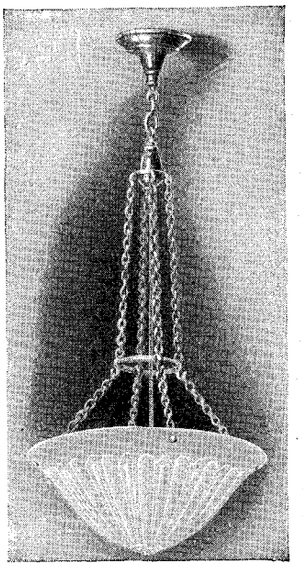
On the average, men would get on better if they reduced their food consumption by two-thirds. They do the work of three-horse-power engines and consume the fuel which should operate 50-horse-power engines.

If the world would cease its overeating, it thereby would do away with poverty.

Good Light

In your store
In your office

In your store and window, good light displays merchandise well and makes seeing easy and comfortable Customers stay longer, and purchase more; they speak well of the store and visit it often, without always knowing why. Stores with good light have an advantage over stores with poor light



"Good light is attractive and can be made to cost less than poor light when you know the facts."

In your office good light makes seeing easy and comfortable for everyone. Employees earn more money for you by doing more and better work with fewer mistakes, and with fewer headaches and absences due to eye-strain. You see and work better yourself.

Good light can be made to cost less (less current) than poor light when you know the facts.

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Alba is attractive, softens the light (takes out the eye-irritation), directs it where needed (makes it usable), and turns the harsh, brilliant glare of tungsten lamps into an agreeable light that is easy to see by and work by (increased efficiency).

Good Light is easy to get

when you know the facts — frequently it only requires some simple changes in your equipment. The following articles on good light tell the facts.

1—Homes	4—Stores	7—Hotels	10—Hospitals
2—Department Stores	5—Offices	8—Banks	11—Churches
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Find out how to get the best light *for your particular purpose* by sending the attached coupon for one or more of the lighting articles above. We will also send a Portfolio of Individual Suggestions for your needs.

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Save Your Good Looks

with

PEBECO TOOTH PASTE

Sooner or later, the soundest and most perfect teeth yield to the attacks of "acid mouth." Then cavities appear and decay of the tooth-substances follows, with permanent disfigurement of your mouth.

Use ⅓ brushful

Your dentist can repair the damage from time to time; but isn't it much better to help him by seeking out the cause of the trouble and removing that? This you can do with Pebeco Tooth Paste.

You cannot ordinarily see or feel "acid mouth." But at this very minute it is probably at its destructive work on your teeth.

Trial Tube Free

We have some little test papers that positively detect acid. Let us send you these and also a free trial tube of Pebeco Tooth Paste, containing enough to last for ten days. With this you can prove that Pebeco *does counteract acid.*

The taste of Pebeco will surprise you. It is not sweetened, but has a keen, refreshing flavor which is preferable to mere sweetness.

Pebeco is a little higher in price than ordinary dentifrices but it lasts longer, for you need to use only a little at a time, and the tube is larger. It saves money as well as teeth.

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107 William Street New York

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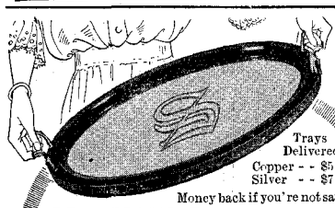

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I design and make gifts that are delightfully distinctive. This tray (12 x 18 inches) with hand embossing on solid plate of copper or silver (glass protected) and with solid mahogany frame, is only one of many.

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Money back instantly if you're not perfectly satisfied with any article you buy from me.

Charles N. Kain
306 Arrott Bldg.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Stop and think this matter out. We now are consuming as food 600,000 bushels of wheat to accomplish a result which would be accomplished better by the consumption of 200,000 bushels of wheat.

This is wasteful in more ways than one. In the first place, it wastes the wheat, and, by making the supply short, makes it expensive and decreases the power of each acre of land to support human life.

In the second place, it increases the death—and illness—rate of those who overeat. Putrefaction of foodstuffs in the lower intestines is the cause of most diseases.

Humanity will never reach its ultimate development until it cuts down sleep and food. I consider this the most important conclusion which I have come to during my years of hard and constant effort.

UNCENSORED BREVITIES

AMONG the feats of heroism of these days, maintaining a true state of neutrality is by no means the least. Neutrality is apt to be a thankless position, with all the uncertainty and discomfort experienced in walking a rope or discussing a family jar. Perhaps the first requisite is a clear idea of the exact meaning of both the letter and spirit of neutrality. Luckily we have discovered a definition taken from William Penn's "Some Fruits of Solitude," which could not easily be surpassed in cool common sense by any that has since appeared:

Neutrality is something else than Indifference, and yet of kin to it too.

A Judge ought to be Indifferent, and yet he can not be said to be Neutral.

The one being to be Even in Judgment and the other not to meddle at all.

And where it is Lawful, to be sure, it is best to be Neutral.

He that espouses Parties can hardly divorce himself from their Fate; and more fall with their Party than rise with it.

A wise Neuter joins with neither, but uses both, as his honest Interest leads him.

A Neuter only has room to be a Peacemaker; for being of neither side he has the Means of mediating a Reconciliation of both.

Iron Crosses have been issued in vast numbers already, but only within the last few days has come notice of the first Victoria Cross won in the present conflict. The story, as contributed to the New York *Tribune* from London, is told in two letters, the first from a soldier named Dobson to his wife, commenting on an event that is unexpected and rather puzzling:

"You will know by the time you receive this letter that I have been recommended for the Victoria Cross, an honor I never thought would come my way. I only took my chance and did my duty to save my comrades. It was really nothing."

The second letter is from Lady Mildred Follett, whose husband commands Dobson's company. It is addrest to Mrs. Dobson:

"You will be glad to know that your husband is very well and has behaved

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shoots fresh air up the window pane and draws out foulness without draft. Inconspicuous. Put in window without nails or screws. Made of solid brass, handsomely finished in oxidized copper. Used by Johns Hopkins Hospital, Enoch Pratt Library, Baltimore, etc., including hundreds of homes. Size 1 fits any window 24 to 36 in. wide, $2.50; size 2 fits any window 30 to 52 in., $3.50. Sent postpaid on receipt of price. Money back if not satisfied. Booklet FREE. Reference: Union Trust Co., Baltimore. *Order today.*

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Tells how to keep your house at just the right temperature—without bothering with drafts or running up and down stairs. Explains how you can save 1-5 to 1-3 of your coal bills. It describes the **Jewell Heat Controller** which automatically opens and closes the drafts — keeps the house cool at night and has it warm by morning. Simple and economical. Applied to any heating plant. Installed on 30 days' trial by dealers everywhere.

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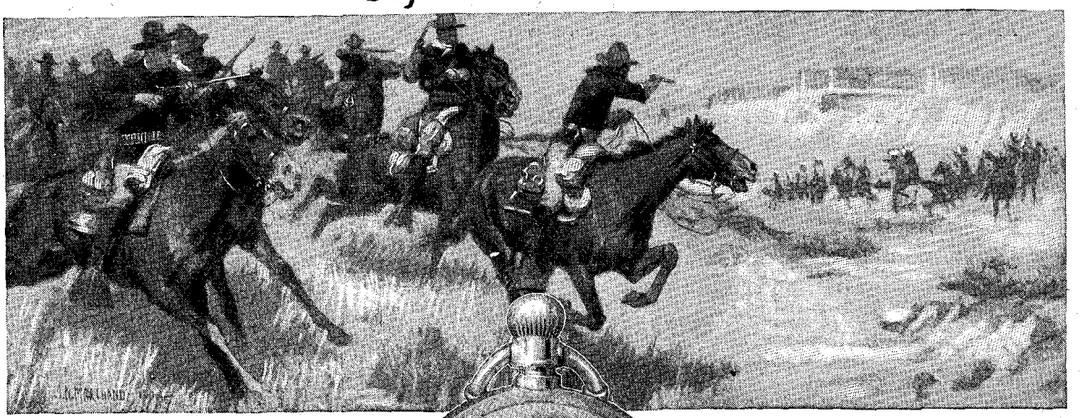
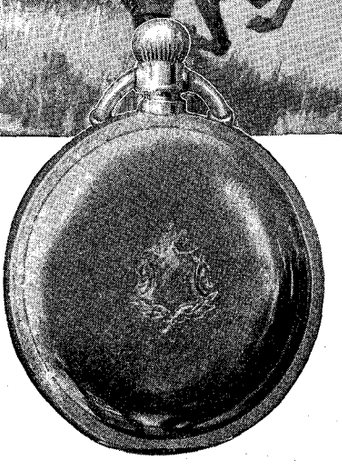
1876 1914

Elgin Wonder Tales



A veteran who chased Sitting Bull



and fought the wily Filipinos

Brigadier General Frank Taylor, United States Army, Retired, contributes a chapter to Elgin history which is typical of Elgin performance at home and abroad. This story needs no comment. A photograph of the watch is shown above.

GENERAL TAYLOR says: "You are quite within bounds in advertising that 'Elgins that have seen service for 20, 30, and 40 years are not uncommon.' I have had my Elgin since 1876, have carried it in Indian campaigns and in the Philippine Islands; in fact, wherever service has called me. As far as keeping time goes, it is as good to-day as ever."

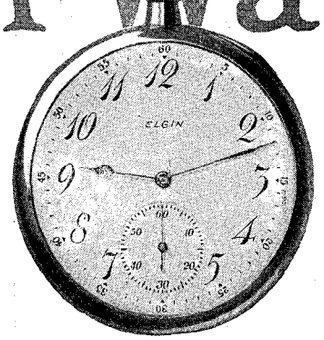
This watch was purchased in 1876, when the General was a Lieutenant in the United States Army. He has carried it constantly for thirty-eight years, covering his entire military career as Lieutenant, Captain, Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and finally Brigadier General. It has been in constant use except for an occasional cleaning.

When this watch was first purchased the General was serving under General Crook in the engagement against Sitting Bull. For forty days he was obliged to sleep on the ground, a good part of the time in the rain, but this did not affect the watch. In 1900, when the General was serving in the Philippines, due to the damp weather there the hands of the watch rusted, but on taking it to a jeweler it was found that the movement was in perfect condition and that only the hands needed renewing.

Your own jeweler is an Elgineer—master of watchcraft—and he knows Elgin Watches through and through. Write us for booklet which tells more of these stories and illustrates leading Elgin models.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH COMPANY, Elgin, Illinois

Elgin Watches



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The Masterwatch—here illustrated
$135 to *$85*.

LADY ELGIN
A dainty Timekeeper—pendant and bracelet. A wide range of prices.

G. M. WHEELER
The Foremost Medium Priced Watch.
$50 to *$25*.

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HEALTH UNDERWEAR
FOR MEN

Every garment is shaped to the figure, and **guaranteed not to shrink.**

Glastenbury two-piece flat-knit underwear has a record of **over half a century's satisfaction to the consumer.**

Affords protection against **sudden chills, colds, pneumonia** and **rheumatism.**

Made in fifteen grades, and all weights of fine wools, worsted and merino.

See special feature of adjustable drawer bands on

Natural Gray Wool, **winter** weight, per garment **$1.50**
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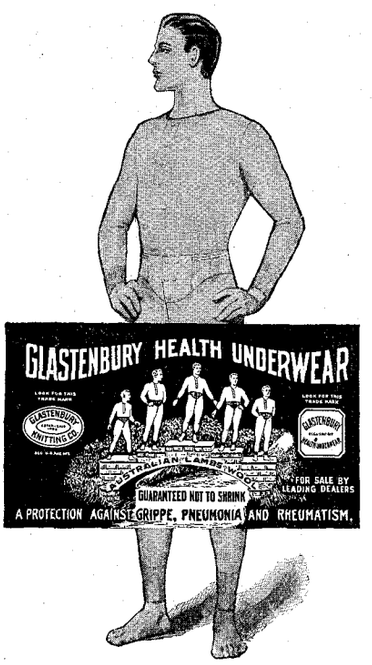
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A Handsome Parlor Davenport By Day—A Roomy, Comfortable Bed at Night!

Whether your home is large or small, a **Kroehler Bed Davenport** will be a great convenience. It has the exact appearance of a handsome parlor davenport. At night it serves as a regular or extra bed.

A gentle pull on the strap at back of seat unfolds a full size, sanitary, all steel bed frame and springs. It closes as easily. Separate, removable felted cotton mattress. You don't sleep on the upholstering. Room for bedding when closed. Indestructible—Luxuriously Comfortable either as a bed or davenport.

Saves Space, Saves Furniture Expense. Makes 1 Room Seem Like 2.

Hundreds of styles. Our huge capacity enables us to give the best quality at low prices. There are 4 Types of

KROEHLER
Bed Davenports

Unifold, Duofold, Daveno and Kodav.

Any one of them will please you. The Kroehler trade-mark on the metal frame of every bed is a GUARANTEE OF QUALITY. Insist on seeing it before you buy.

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Don't accept a substitute. If your dealer will not supply you, write us.

KROEHLER MFG. CO.
Naperville, Ill. Binghamton, N. Y. Kankakee, Ill. Cleveland, O.

with very great gallantry. Captain Follett says: 'A thick fog came down, so I sent three men out 100 yards to our front to warn them of an attack by the enemy. After they had been there an hour the fog suddenly lifted, and they were fired on at close range. One man was killed, one badly wounded, and one crawled back. I didn't know how to get the wounded man back, so I called for a volunteer and Reservist Dobson at once responded and went out to fetch him. He was heavily fired at, but not hit."

Those who have prophesied that the European War will so brutalize and harden men to the thought of human distress and suffering that the world's work of charity and reform will be set back half a century, should consider such a story as the following, told by a British soldier returned from the Aisne, through the columns of the London *Standard*. It is undoubtedly only representative of a thousand tales that are never told:

Near our trenches there were a lot of wounded and their cries for water were pitiful. In the trenches was a quiet chap of the Engineers, who could stand it no longer. He collected all the water-bottles he could lay hold of, and said he was going out. The air was thick with shell- and rifle-fire, and to show yourself at all was to sign your death-warrant. That chap knew it as well as we did, but that was not going to stop him. He got to the first man all right and gave him a swig from a bottle. No sooner did he show himself than the Germans opened fire. After attending to the first man he crawled along the ground to others until he was about a quarter of a mile away from us. Then he stood up and zigzagged toward another batch of wounded, but that was the end of him. The German fire got hotter and hotter. He was hit badly, and with just a slight upward fling of his arms he dropt to earth like the hero he was.

Later he was picked up with the wounded, but he was as dead as they make them out there. The wounded men for whose sake he had risked and lost his life thought a lot of him, and were greatly cut up at his death. One of them who was hit so hard that he would never see another Sunday said to me as we passed the Engineer chap, who lay with a smile on his white face and had more bullets in him than would set a battalion of sharpshooters up in business for themselves, "He was a rare good one, he was. It's something worth living for to have seen a deed like that, and now that I have seen it I don't care what becomes of me." That's what we all felt about it.

There are in Berlin, says the Chicago *Daily News*, a girl of nine, a boy of seven, and a little fellow of four whose story "throws more illumination upon the injustices of war and the good-heartedness of mankind than does many a war-novel." These are the children of a Russian citizen of German blood, who entrusted them blindly but with perfect faith to the kindness of the German nation. As the story goes:

When the war broke out he was called to serve in the Russian Army. His wife is

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dead, and he dared not leave his children guarded only by servants in a province soon to be overrun by troops. So he took the three little children to the German frontier and said to them:

"This is the German frontier. You are to stand here until you see a German." Then he said to the elder son, "When you see a German you will tell him who you are and why your father is not with you." He kissed them good-by, and left to join his regiment.

All afternoon the three children stood on the frontier, waiting for a German. Toward night German sentinels discovered them.

"Hello!" said one to the other. "Here are three little Russians. What are you doing here?"

The boy of seven repeated what his father had told him, adding: "But we are not Russians. We are Germans, but our father had to go to the Russian Army."

The sentinels, amused by this naive interruption in their duties, continued their questions.

"Please, sir," said the boy, "we can't tell you any more. We are sleepy and hungry."

The sentinels laughed at the last remark, but laughed in a kindly way. They took the three children to their general. The general took them to his wife. After she had fed them and allowed them to sleep for the night, she sent them on to friends in Berlin.

It is only a brief obituary, in the midst of a dispatch concerning the destruction of Arras. But there is, in its very brevity, an appeal to the sympathy that might be lost in a longer account:

The body of Miss W. Bell, a young English nurse, who had shown great gallantry in attending the wounded on the battle-field, has just been buried at Le Mans. She was struck down by a shell, and, having both legs broken, was conveyed to the British hospital at Le Mans, where she died. She lies amid the British, French, and German soldiers for whom she gave up her life.

A special correspondent of the New York *Globe* is responsible for a curious and affecting little story of active service. He asserts that the tale was told him by "Corporal Igoe" in a London café, who had heard it on a troop-train bringing back the wounded. It concerns the mutiny of a London bus-driver, and runs as follows:

A British battery had been under heavy fire at Charleroi. Now we know that the British were defeated in that action. One of the guns of the battery had especially drawn the enemy's fire. At last only three men were left to serve it.

"So there they was," said Mr. Igoe with enjoyment, "sweatin' and cursin' 'orrible."

Two of the men had been "buddies" for years. Igoe says—he does not give his authority—that they had been conductor and chauffeur on a Charing Cross bus. Their one amusement was the tame and pastoral one of pigeon-flying. The driver used to carry a pigeon-basket between his knees. At the end of the run they would mount the top of the bus and watch their birds fly home.

"The conductor, 'e was killed," said

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THE monopoly so long enjoyed in the past by the ordinary home building materials only serves to make more impressive the remarkable record of NATCO Hollow Tile and its claims upon the consideration of every owner architect and builder.

NATCO construction is essential if the home is to have its utmost commercial value or afford the comfort, the safety from fire and the freedom from deterioration demanded by modern standards.

Floors, partitions and roofs are hardly less important than the exterior walls in their need of NATCO construction—NATCO fire-safety. There are special forms of NATCO Hollow Tile for these features. But no Hollow Tile is *genuine* NATCO Hollow Tile unless it bears the imprinted trademark, "*NATCO.*"

More information as to NATCO Hollow Tile will be found in the new 32-page handbook, ***"FIREPROOF HOUSES,"*** which contains **25** illustrations of NATCO residences, and is an invaluable guide to the prospective builder. Mailed to any address upon receipt of 10 cents.

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Very Popular—a Great Bargain

Beadwork done by native Indians and Mexicans. Sent prepaid—Carefully packed. We will replace any pair that tears if returned within 5 days. When ordering state size and color desired. If sent by **Insured Parcel post**—5c extra. Orders filled promptly. Remit by Bank Draft or Money Order to

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Children's, 6 to 9,	"	1.25
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Ladies' and Boys', 2 to 5,	"	1.75
Men's and Ladies', 6 to 9	"	2.00
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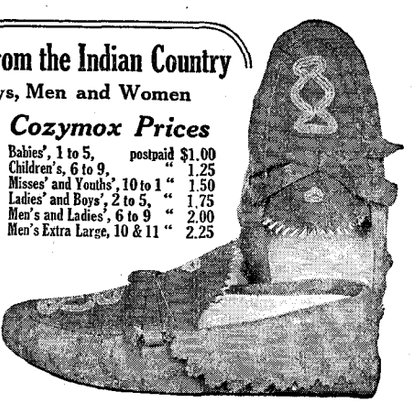

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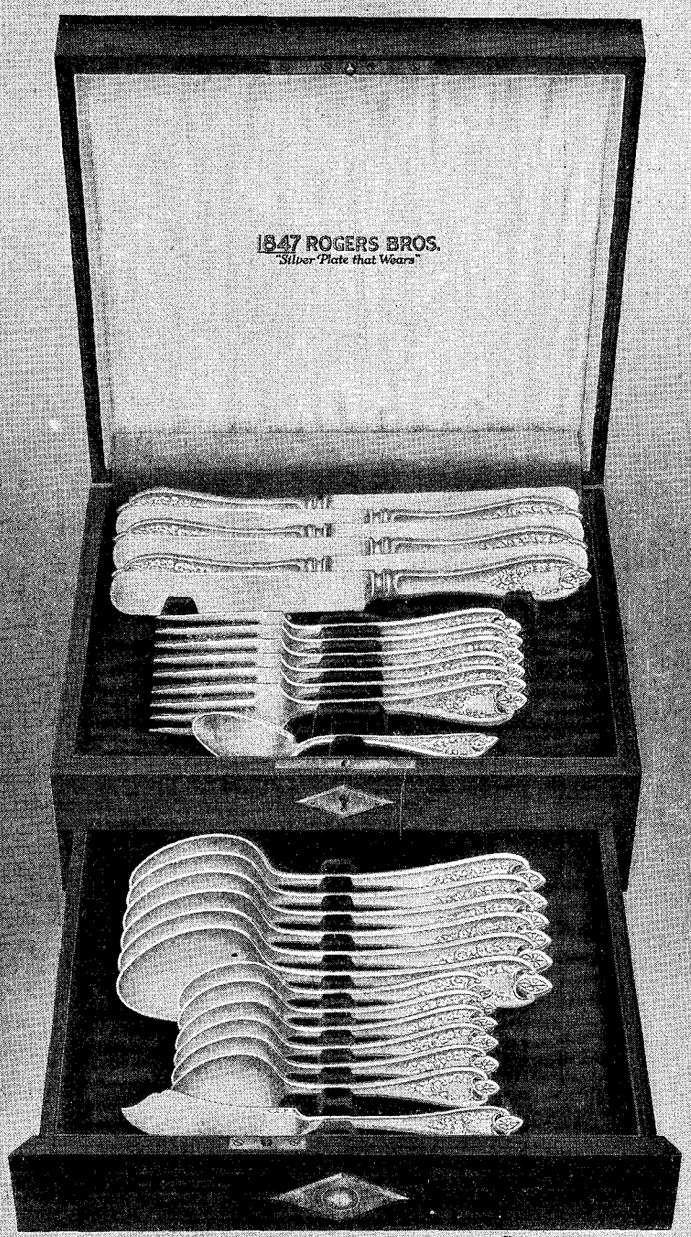
1847 ROGERS BROS.

"Silver Plate that Wears"

Continental

Cromwell



Twenty-Six Piece Chest, Old Colony Pattern

Chests of 1847 ROGERS BROS. "Silver plate that wears" are offered in practical assortments. Combinations can be had in any of our patterns, priced according to the number of pieces. As an impressive gift to fit any occasion, it would be difficult to make a happier selection. Sold with an unqualified guarantee made possible by the actual test of over 65 years.

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The World's Largest Makers of Sterling Silver and Plate

A GIFT SUGGESTION

A complete chest of 1847 ROGERS BROS. "Silver plate that wears" makes a most acceptable Holiday, Anniversary, Birthday or Wedding Gift. Your local dealer will gladly show you chests of the Continental, Old Colony and Cromwell patterns.

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Igoe. "Shrapnel it was that 'it him. Fair took his 'ead off."

So then there were two men left to serve the gun. It was a pretty hard job. Rifle-balls played a tattoo upon the steel shield. The crews of the other guns in the battery had been badly cut up. No one could come to their aid. At last the officer in command got the word to fall back. He shouted the order to his men, for the little bugler was dead under a wheel. The guns were to be deserted. No horses could be brought to them in face of the enemy's fire. The driver of the Charing Cross 'bus looked at his captain. His bloodshot eyes strained out of his powder-blackened face.

"But look at 'im, sir," he pleaded. In a little hollow back of the gun the conductor of the Charing Cross bus was fast asleep. His poor body was protected there from German bullets. His buddy had thrown his khaki jacket over the cruel wounds. The hands were crossed upon the dead man's breast. The clumsy artillery boots fell away from each other. "They killed him," said the bus-driver piteously. "I carn't go away and leave my pal."

"Come on," said the officer, "we're ordered to retire. Fall in."

"You go to 'ell, sir," said the bus-driver firmly.

What was left of the battery doubled under the little hill on which the guns were mounted. Safe for the moment in the tiny valley, they looked back at that shell-torn eminence whence they had fled. There they saw the Charing Cross bus-driver cramming a shell into the gun. The silent other man crouched behind the shield ready to fling the breech block to.

"So then the others went back," said Igoe simply. "They saved the guns."

In the roll-call of the heroes of the earlier fighting abroad stands, not the least upon the list, the name of Corporal Lupin, of Liége. There he lost his life, but at a cost to the invaders of the defeat of an attacking column, and the annihilation of a battery of field artillery, horse and man. The story of his courage, recorded in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger*, is told by Major Jeanne, who fell wounded in the defense of Liége:

We were on the right bank of the Meuse, at Bellaire, in close touch with the German battery. The musketry on both sides was terrible. All at once, the Germans adopted new tactics. They seemed to withdraw from their position, and we could distinctly notice their ranks splitting as if in great confusion. It was only to bring up more artillery which had been rushing from behind. The move was smartly executed, the ranks closed again, and for a time they seemed as if they were going to have the advantage over us.

But now again young Lupin had seen his chance looming, and what he did altogether changed the face of things. Like a flash, the boy dashed off under cover of a ditch to the left of the German battery. At 300 meters distance he found shelter behind a wall. He took aim at the battery in *enfilade*, and his Mauser brought down in quick succession the chief officer, the under officers, and the artillerymen. This time real confusion took place at the German battery, which was nearly silenced. The Germans, thinking that a whole platoon was now attacking them, directed their last piece of artillery on the wall, and with a terrific crash the wall came down, burying the brave Corporal Lupin. The boy's bravery had weakened the German position, and it did not take us long to scatter them and put another victory on our list.

"These lords and cockneys," says a correspondent, writing to the New York *Evening Post*, "are just one cheerful, hard-working family, making the best of their job." Formality has been thrown out of their kit: it was in the way. Nor are they small-minded haters of their foe. Their job is to kill him, not to despise him or fail to give him the meed of appreciation he deserves. Says the writer:

Social caste there may be in England, but England in the field is without the first curse of militarism. You see at top-notch, sweeping all else aside, the race's genius for administration that has made its great history.

And from Tommy in the cafés, sighing for cigarets which the enemy had swept clean away; from MacGregor, chucking biscuits to girls washing clothes in the river and giggling at his naked knees—you could not get one word of venom against the Teuton. "The blarsted simpleton," said one of a prisoner he had taken, "just lay on his back in the motor, playing a mouth-organ, 'appy as a king."

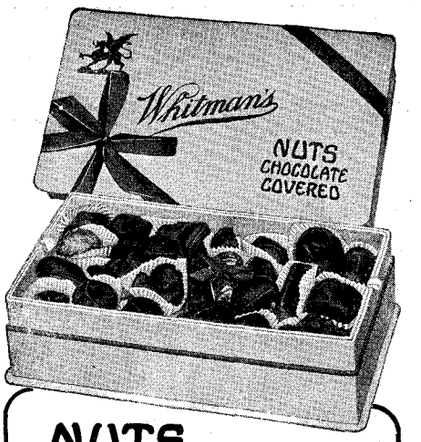
"Expect their rifles to 'it us?" said another, who produced a kitten which he had carried all the way from Belgium tucked in his coat. "'Ow can they, when they fire 'em from down by their knees—just like that?"

Out in the trenches—a long, long way from Tipperary—the British soldier has made himself at home, with his customary contempt for obstacles and conveniences. Fighting is his work, and he takes to it with the utmost good grace. He has even developed a wit to fit the situation—a "trenchant humor"—which consists in nicknaming impertinently all the horrifying weapons that are turned against him and with which he is supposed to be imprest. The New York *Tribune* gives one example:

Here is the tale of the private who was suffering from neuralgia as he lay in the trenches and who found a most unusual cure. It is told in a letter from a soldier to his mother, as follows:

"We're just keeping at it in the same old slogging style that always brings us out on top. There's one chap in our company has got a ripping cure for neuralgia, but he isn't going to take out a patent, because it's too risky and might kill the patient. Good luck's one of the ingredients, and you can't always be sure of that.

"He was lying in the trenches the other day, nearly mad with pain in his face, when a German shell burst close by. He wasn't hit, but the explosion knocked him senseless for a bit. 'Me neuralgia's gone,' says he, when he came around. 'And so's six of your mates,' says we. 'Oh, crikey!' says he. His name's Palmer, and that's why we call the German shells now 'Palmer's Neuralgia Cure.'"



NUTS CHOCOLATE COVERED

A New Package of

Whitman's

An enticing assortment—*all nuts, chocolate covered.* The selected whole meat nuts, gathered from all the world and handled with scrupulous care, are worthy of the rich coating of exquisite super-extra chocolate. These centers are walnuts, double walnuts, cream walnuts, pecans, cream pecans, pecan caramels, filbert clusters, almonds, white nougat, hard nougat, amaracenes, peanut chips and Brazil nuts.

Substantially packed in an elaborate two-tray box. One dollar the package in pound size only (more in extreme west and Canada). If no Whitman agent near you, send us $1.00 for package by mail. Write for booklet.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.

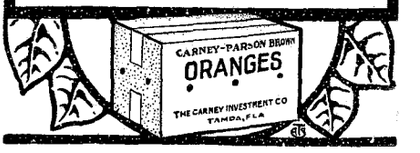
The Best of Florida's Oranges and Grapefruit from Grove to Your Home

The Carney groves on beautiful Lake Weir are famous for the early maturity and superior quality of the fruit they produce. Actual tests by chemists showed this fruit to lead that from all other sections of Florida in becoming sweet and fully flavored.

For years the Carney Parson Brown oranges and Banner Brand grapefruit have been deservedly popular in leading markets. That consumers may get them with all the flavor, juiciness and sweetness they have when picked from the trees, these fruits now are offered in small packages, direct from the groves.

Box containing three dozen Carney Parson Brown oranges prepaid to any point North of Florida and East of the Mississippi for $1.50. Box of one dozen Carney Banner Brand grapefruit for $1.50, prepaid in territory named, or assorted box grapefruit, oranges and tangerines, for $1.50, prepaid in that territory. Order now for Thanksgiving. *Booklet free.*

The Carney Investment Company
Summerfield, Florida



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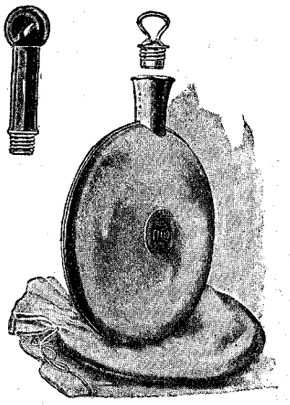
The Xmas Gift of Perpetual Service



THE

CELLO

METAL HOT WATER BOTTLE

BEAUTIFUL to look at is the Cello, sparkling silver-bright, and packed in a special holiday holly-box. A welcome gift indeed.

Its attractive appearance is equalled by its wonderful convenience and constant economy. The Cello is made of the finest brass, heavily nickeled, which we have found to be the only material that will positively withstand the severe test to which a hot water bottle is subjected. No rubber to dry up, crack, burst or leak. Sold to you with a guarantee, not a caution against boiling water.

The Cello is curved to fit the body, without awkward angles. Extra long handle for massage. It will serve you faithfully for a lifetime.

The Cello will stay hot all night. Nicely made bag of blue flannel makes it soft as a pillow.

Ask for the Cello at your drug or department store—in 1, 3 and 5 pint sizes, prices $1.75, $2.00 and $3.00 respectively. 35c extra for 1 pint massage handle; 50c extra for 3 and 5 pint sizes. If you shouldn't find the Cello, order direct of us, mentioning size wanted and name of your dealer and we will deliver by parcels post prepaid. Money back if you are not more than satisfied.

A. S. CAMPBELL CO.
285 Commercial St.
Boston, Mass.

Can be filled from any faucet or kettle without slightest danger of scalding or burning the hands.

Air chamber around neck makes it comfortable to handle. Patent spring (inside) accommodates all expansion, contraction and vacuum, keeping the Cello always in shape. A feature no other bottle possesses. The Cello is perfectly sanitary—self-sterilizing every time you fill it.

DO YOU NEED MONEY?

TO educate your children, support a family, pay off a mortgage, buy a home or dress better? Then do as thousands of others are doing. Make money selling **World's Star Hosiery and Klean Knit Underwear** in your home town.

No previous experience is necessary. We show you how to make money in an **easy, congenial and profitable way.** Two lady agents began in their home town in California and **each made over**

$3,000 FIRST YEAR

We sell **direct from the mill to the home, eliminating the middleman's profit,** thereby giving better value for the money. Our lines for men, women and children are famous the world over. We have in 18 years grown to be the **largest concern in the world** manufacturing and selling knit goods direct to the consumer.

Agents wanted in every town. It is a permanent, pleasant and profitable business. **Write today** for our free catalog. We protect agents in territory and make prompt delivery.

WORLDS STAR KNITTING CO

Dept. 269, Bay City, Mich.

AMERICAN SYMPATHIES IN THE WAR

(*Continued from page* 941)

Traveling south to Missouri, we hear from St. Louis that it is a city of "many different nationalities," in which the Germans represent the larger proportion of the foreign population. In Carthage the sympathy "depends on the nationality of the inhabitant or his ancestors and is largely prejudiced in any case." From what we hear, such a frame of mind may prevail also in Kansas City, Joplin, and Columbia. Reports from Kirksville, Brookfield, Canttersville, and Felton show a pro-Ally sympathy, matched in De Soto, Boonville, and St. Charles by a pro-German.

If we look into North Dakota we are conscious of a rather strong leaning toward the Allies, tho in localities like Fargo the sparse German population stands by the Fatherland. From Bismarck we hear that "sympathies run almost according to nationality," altho "German sentiment is favoring." In South Dakota, Pierre reports that the majority favors the Allies, but that it is "not so strong as at the start"; while we learn from Aberdeen that the present feeling is pro-Ally "except in German settlements." Deadwood and Brooklines show partiality to the Allies, Huron is reported neutral, and Mitchell is not only neutral, but shows no rancor on either side.

The spirit of tolerance, too, is evident in the report of an editor of Blair, in Nebraska, which State also has a considerable German population. "We have a large German citizenship," he writes, "but with few exceptions they don't believe in 'rocking the boat.' They are first of all American citizens, with full confidence in America, the President, and his policy." From Omaha we learn that sentiment is "greatly divided," with indications that "the larger number favors the Allies," and this opinion is repeated from Superior, while from Alliance we are told that "opinion seems to be that Germany largely is to blame for the war, but people regret to see her crusht." Divided also is Grand Island, but as it is "rather a German community," it is said, "a vote might show 70 per cent. for the Germans"; and a like appraisal is made of the general attitude of Beatrice.

In Kansas, towns of pro-Ally tendency are nearly matched in number by those in which opinion is divided. In Leavenworth a "strongly German community" where sympathy is "largely" pro-German, we are informed that "sentiment is not shown to any extent"; but in Emporia, Burlington, Smith Center, and Iola the majority of the people and some newspapers are "undoubtedly" friendly to the Allies. Owing to the influence of German population in Topeka, Wichita, Atchison, Salina, Ottawa, and Winfield, the sentiment is about "evenly divided," slightly favoring the Allies.

DELAWARE TO TEXAS

Making a sudden eastward shift across the country to Delaware, the first State of the South Atlantic Division, we begin to feel the contact of a general pro-Ally opinion. Dover favors the Allies "by a great majority," we hear; and from Wilmington, through neutral editors, we learn that the city is "pro-Ally, without being anti-German." Another report states that "there is much German sentiment in Wilmington, particularly among German-Americans and Hungarians. Taking the State at large, however, the sentiment is with the Allies, due largely to the English ancestry of the people."

In Maryland the press is generally neutral, altho one paper avows that its "sympathy is with the Allies." The public, as we hear from the same city, is "mostly anti-German." And word comes from Cumberland that "sentiment here, even among a large number of Germans, is with the Allies and against the German Emperor and his military party. This is due to the treatment of neutral Belgium, and the belief that the Emperor and not the German people forced the war." As a straw showing the way the wind blows in Washington, D. C., we are told by an editor that his paper "in its editorial policy aims to be fair to both sides in the present European War. Public sentiment here has been distinctly in favor of the Allies, . . . a sentiment which has increased since the fall of Antwerp."

In the representative cities of Virginia the description of community feeling ranges from "practically unanimous for the Allies" to "pretty generally in favor of the Allies"; the "only exceptions," we hear from Hampton, are "among these nearly full-blooded Germans. Most of those of Pennsylvania or German descent are pro-Ally." In West Virginia, towns like Huntington and Elkins are squarely on the side of the Allies. But from Wheeling, with 28 per cent. of the population German, and from Morgantown, with many Germans employed in the glass-factories, we learn that public opinion is "divided." A Martinsburg neutral editor, who "deplores the biased reports of the Allies regarding German atrocities," writes that, "generally speaking, the community has recently changed from the Allies, and now favors the Germans. The Allies' censorship of the news unfavorable to them and Japan's advent at England's urging have done much to bring about this reversal of feeling, until now German successes are hailed with joy."

In North Carolina we learn that Durham is "strongly" pro-Ally, and the editor who provides this information supports the Allies in his paper, and believes what is true of Durham is "true throughout the South." At least it is said also of Winston-Salem; but we hear from Greensboro that while the Allies are looked upon as the "winning

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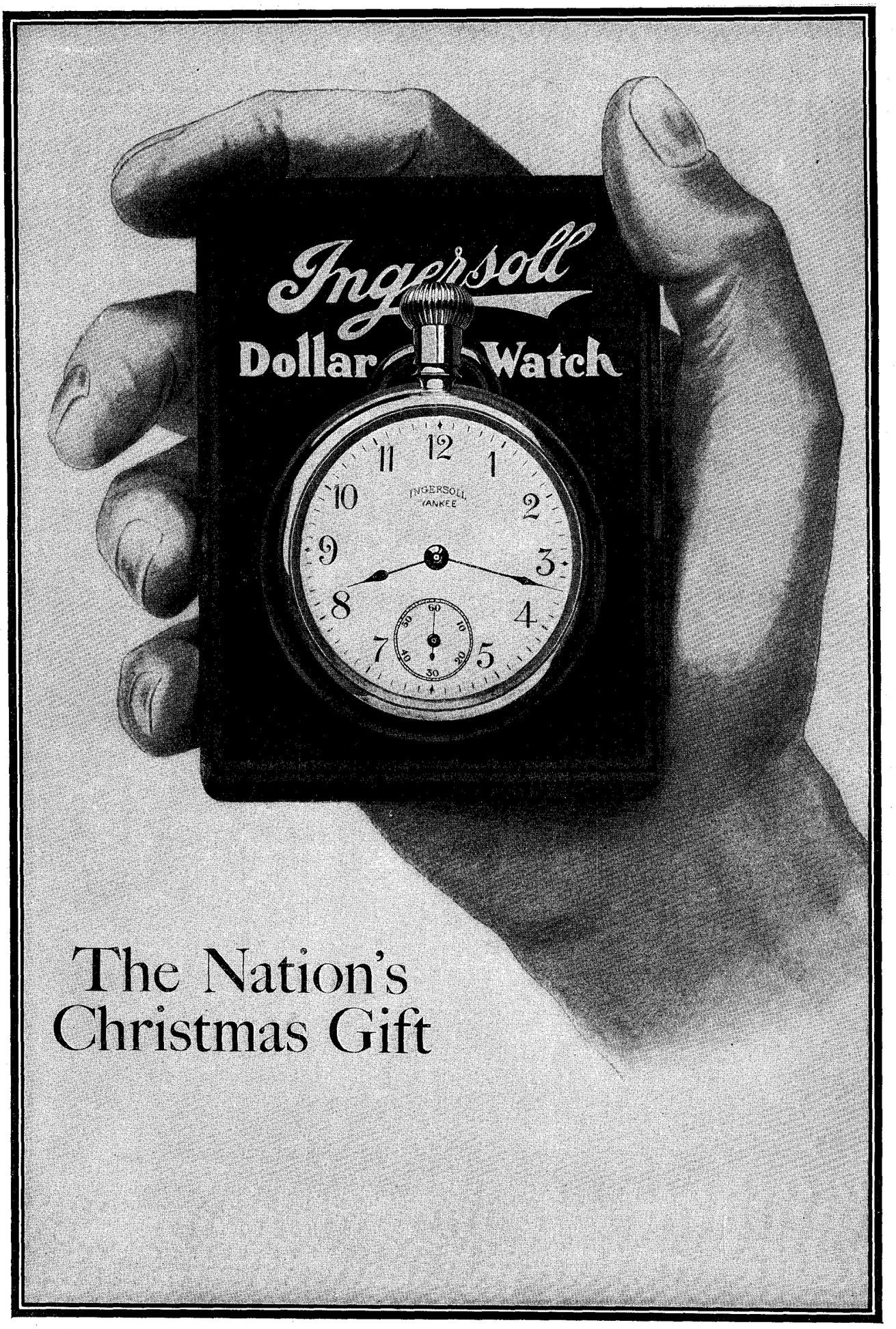

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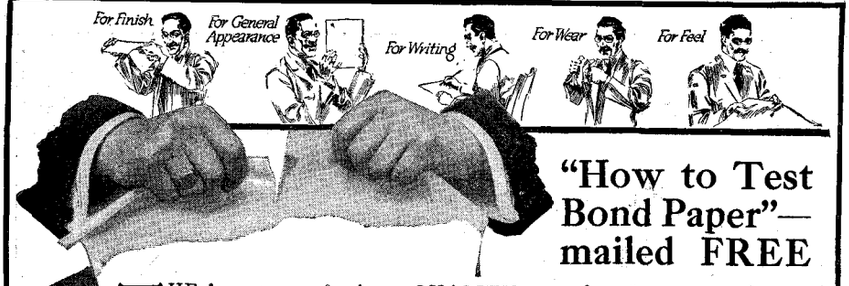

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THE importance of using a QUALITY paper for your correspondence and other office stationery is so widely appreciated, that it is no longer a matter of whether you will use a high-grade bond paper or not—but of HOW you can get the bond best fitted to your uses.

So we have gathered in this little book a series of tests, based on the long experience of many expert papermen, which will help you tell quality in bond papers, and they will make your paper-buying much easier and surer by giving you a dependable means of judging quality.

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With the book are also enclosed samples of Parsons Old Hampden Bond. This is one of the oldest brands of the Parsons Paper Company, who are ranked in the trade as one of the three leading paper manufacturers of the country. And into Old Hampden Bond is put all the quality that Parsons sixty-one years of experience makes possible.

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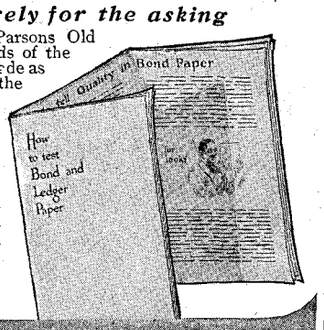

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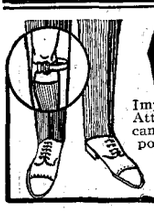


Bowstrait Makes Bow Legs & Knock Knees Look Straight

Improves your appearance 100 per cent. Attaches to any garter-band. Absolutely cannot be detached no matter your position. Comfortable, you forget you wear them. Sent in plain package. Postpaid, 50c. Or write for booklet.

CAVANAGH BROS., Pottsville, Pa.

Fir Balsam Pillow

A Gift from the woods for anyone who is interested in "Outdoor New England." Made of green craft material. 10 x 12 inches. **Postpaid with gift card $1.00.** This package is one of many shown in our **"Book of Dainty Gifts,"** which we send on request. Address **Dept. DL, Pohlson's Gift Shops,** located at **Pawtucket, R.I.**

The most costly furniture in a library can never compensate for the *absence* of a Standard Dictionary.

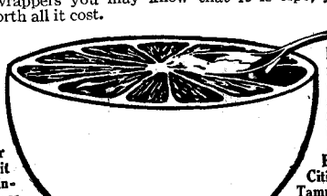
A tree-ripened Florida Grapefruit is a Breakfast in itself.

Florida grapefruit is all nourishment—the kind of wholesome food-drink that supplies energy for young and old. The juice from one of these large and mellow globes is a breakfast in itself—it will tone the system and make you fit for the day. In thousands of homes, tree-ripened Florida grapefruit are served to each member of the family. Grapefruit is a delicious tonic for jaded nerves, keeps the muscles toned and tingling and the eyes clear and gleaming.

Grapefruit That is Fully Ripe

Only tree-ripened grapefruit are good. The Florida Citrus Exchange is a co-operative non-profit-making association of grove owners, who are pledged to leave their fruit on the trees until it is wholly ripened. When you buy grapefruit with the red mark of the Exchange on the boxes and wrappers you may know that it is ripe, juicy and full flavored—worth all it cost.

Stores in almost every community sell Florida Citrus Exchange fruit in season. Your dealer will get this fruit for you if you insist that he do so.



Booklet telling many ways to use oranges and grapefruit mailed for 4 cts. in stamps. Florida Citrus Exchange, 627 Citizens Bank Bldg., Tampa, Fla.

FLORIDA CITRUS EXCHANGE

side," there are "many of German descent who favor the Germans." Four cities in South Carolina, including Columbia, the capital, report "overwhelmingly in favor of the Allies," "mainly because the general belief is that German successes mean prolongation of the war," says an Orange editor. To offset this, Newberry states that altho the editor is "personally in sympathy with the Germans, his paper has not taken sides." And he adds that "the sentiment of this community, I believe, is with the Germans. I gather this from talking with the people."

The state of mind in Georgia, where the press seem divided on the question of neutral editorials, may be gathered from the following message from Atlanta: "In our opinion it is best for the welfare of this country, and that of the world in general, that the Allies should be victorious over Germany, and this expresses practically the universal sentiment of this section." So, also, in Savannah, Marion, Rome, and Gainesville, while in Athens "the general sentiment is favorable to a great degree to the Allies, outside of German residents." Completely neutral, we hear, is Jacksonville, Florida, where "the Germans are for Germany, the British, French, and Russians for the Allies." But St. Augustine, Pensacola, and Key West oppose "the militarism represented by the German Government," and support the Allies.

The interesting news comes from one editor in Louisville, Kentucky, that the city is overwhelmingly for the Allies, and from another that opinion is "divided." The latter word describes also the feeling in Covington, Paducah, and Danville, where the Germans favor the Germans and "other sentiment is for the Allies." Lexington, Owensboro, and Henderson are said to be wholly pro-Ally. In Tennessee a Greenville editor supports the Allies, and says the town is "almost unanimous in favor of the Allies," but the word comes from Memphis that the editorial policy of a certain journal is pro-German and that the opinion of the people is "about equally divided, tho changing rapidly to the Germans."

Coming down into Alabama, we discover a marked pro-Ally feeling with a "divided" feeling almost as pronounced. To towns like Huntsville, Dothan, Gadsden, Evergreen, and Centre the former remark applies. But tho Athens is "almost solid for the Allies," yet "a few Germans stand for the Fatherland." Of Montgomery it is said that Ally partizans are more numerous, but the German "more active." Mobile is "very much divided, with a possible shade in the Allies' favor," as it has "considerable foreign population." The original sentiment comes from Bay Minette that it is "almost unanimously with the Allies, but wouldn't object to the Germans licking the Russians."

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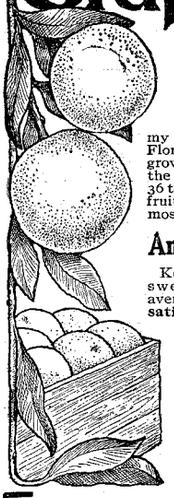
Grape Fruit



direct from Florida

Here is the sure, economical way to get fresh-picked, thin-skinned grape fruit of finest quality and flavor. Let me send my **Special Introduction Box** direct from my own nurseries in Dade County, Florida—"where the finest grape fruit grow." We pick our fruit ripe and put the finest in these boxes—containing 36 to 80 to the box according to size of fruit—the 46, 54 and 64 sizes being most desirable.

An Exquisite Xmas Gift

Keep till used without ice—grow sweeter until all are used by any average family of two. **Guaranteed satisfactory**—have shipped successfully all over America and Europe. Try a box at once—you'll want to send a box to your best friend for Christmas.

East of Pittsburgh, $5.00 per box delivered, all charges prepaid; between Pittsburgh and Chicago, $5.50; further West slight additional expressage.

J. WAINWRIGHT, JR.
Overbrook Nurseries
Cocoanut Grove, Florida

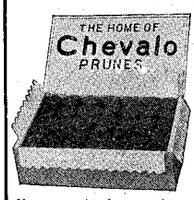
$3 fetches prepaid, anywhere in U. S., twelve jars of tropical delicacies—each 8 oz. net—Guava Jelly, Guava Marmalade, Guava Jam, Guava Preserves, Orange Marmalade, Grape Fruit Marmalade, Kumquat Preserves, Kumquat Marmalade, Papaw Marmalade, Pineapple Preserves, and Pineapple Honey—your own selection of varieties.
Crystallized Pineapple, Kumquats and Papaws, 75c lb., delivered.

Grape Fruit and Orange Knife

(Actual length 7 inches)

Just the thing for preparing grape fruit and orange—for removing the center and loosening the fruit in each cell quickly and neatly. Nickel-plated steel blade handsomely mounted on ebony handle. A most suitable Christmas gift. 60 cents. Sent prepaid on receipt of price.
The Lester Co., 76 Lennox Ave., East Orange, N. J.

FOR CHRISTMAS **"Chevalo" Prunes**



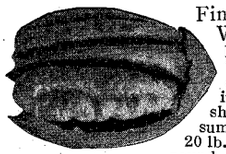
Grown and packed in OREGON. Then direct to you. A prettily packed box with tested recipes, sent anywhere in the United States by express prepaid on receipt of $1.75. The "CHEVALO" brand OREGON prune is the peer of all prunes in every respect. A large assertion, perhaps, but just try a box and see how the taste lingers. And quantity—for the $1.75 you get OREGON fruit delivered equal in bulk to ½ bushel of the fresh fruit. A box makes a splendid Christmas gift.

"Why not the best when the cost is less?"

Chehalem Valley Orchards, Salem, Ore.

Delicious Pecan Nuts

Fresh, Wild Grown, Full Meated, Exquisite Flavor



Fine new crop of Wabash Valley Pecans now ready. Thin shelled—easily cracked—appetizing—healthful. We ship direct to consumers in ten, 15 and 20 lb. cartons at 25c per pound, express prepaid east of Missouri River. Also **Wild Hickory Nuts, Walnuts and Shell Barks. Order Ten Pound Trial Carton today, $2.50.**

Southern Indiana Pecan Co. 234 3rd Street Mt. Vernon, Ind.

FOREST HOME SAUSAGE

Test its delicious goodness on your table now! Choicest cuts of little milk-fed Virginia-grown pigs, prepared under an old Colonial recipe.
Parchment wrapped in 1-lb. packages—at the farm. Shipped direct to you in 5, 10, 25 and 50 lb. boxes at 30c a lb. prepaid.
Forest Home Farm, Dept. B, Purcellville, Va.

30¢ LB

EVERY-DAY JAPAN

By Arthur Lloyd, M.A.
With an Introduction by Count Tadasu Hayashi, late Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs.
Illustrated with 8 colored plates and 96 half-tones.
Large octavo. Cloth, $2.50 net; by mail, $2.66.
Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-60 Fourth Ave., N Y.

Turning to Mississippi, we meet two Vicksburg editors who support the Allies in their papers and say that city is of the same mind; but Biloxi informs us that while the majority seems to lean toward the Allies, nevertheless opinion is "very much divided." Crossing the Mississippi River into Arkansas, we hear from an editor in Pine Bluff, whose sympathy is with the Germans altho his paper is neutral, that the town favors the Allies "only for the reason that the Germans have less chance to win." He adds that his community wants the war to end. Then we hear from Fort Smith that while there "is probably a preponderance of sympathy for the Allies, still some change in the favor of the Germans has taken place since the first few weeks of the war."

Similar is the statement from Texarkana by an editor who admits that he "favors the Allies, but is fair to the Germans." He feels that the "onus of the war is on Germany," and because of that "the preponderance of public opinion in this section seems to be largely on the side of the Allies. However, the people are not partizans in the matter." Contrary is the word from Argenta, where it is said that "the German sympathizers are more aggressive in insinuating their views and making more showing," but that sympathy for the Allies "undoubtedly predominates." The same verdict comes from Little Rock, Blythesville, Harrison, and Helena.

The effect of a large German population in New Orleans, Louisiana, favoring Germany is offset, we learn, by a larger French population favoring France and a majority of American-born people of other races who incline toward the Allies. Less complicated is the situation of Baton Rouge, which is said to be wholly lined up for the Allies.

In Oklahoma ten cities stand forth unhesitatingly for the Allies, and several editors support them in their columns. From Adair we hear that public opinion is about equally divided, and that the editor of the county journal favors the Germans editorially. The opinion of Oklahoma City is that "war is wrong, and that the Powers could have settled all differences by arbitration."

Passing into Texas, we find in Dallas that the papers are neutral, while the people in general seem to favor the Allies. The Allies are said to be favored also in Palestine, Denison, and El Paso, altho from the last-named city we hear that the public is "not strongly biased either way, and that the general disposition is to hear both sides." In Laredo an editor who supports the Germans says that "the community supports them," while a neutral editor in Houston writes that in this section, "outside of German influence, 90 per cent. are favorable to the Allies." A neutral editor in Waco says of the community feeling

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BAKER'S COCOA

Possesses All Three

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It is absolutely pure, it is of high quality, and its flavor is delicious.

Guard against imitations. The genuine has the trade-mark on the package and is made only by

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.
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Print Your Own

Cards, circulars, book, newspaper, &c. PRESS $5. Larger $18, Rotary $60. Save money. Print for others. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, TYPE, cards, paper, samples, &c. **THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Conn.**

EXCELSIOR

SALT MACKEREL, CODFISH, FRESH LOBSTER

FOR THE CONSUMER NOT THE DEALER

FOR YOUR OWN TABLE

FAMILIES that are fond of **FISH** can be supplied **DIRECT** from **GLOUCESTER, MASS.**, by the **FRANK E. DAVIS COMPANY,** with newly caught, **KEEPABLE OCEAN FISH,** getting an unusually fine quality of the common varieties as well as lots of choice kinds that are hard to find elsewhere.

We sell **ONLY TO THE CONSUMER DIRECT,** sending by **EXPRESS RIGHT TO YOUR HOME.** We **PREPAY EXPRESS** east of Kansas on orders above $3.00. Our fish are pure, appetizing and economical to buy, and we want **YOU** to try some, payment subject to your approval.

SALT MACKEREL. These fat, meaty, juicy fish are delicious for breakfast. They are freshly packed in brine and will not spoil.

CODFISH, as we salt it, is white and boneless and ready for instant use. It makes a substantial meal, a fine change from meat at much lower cost.

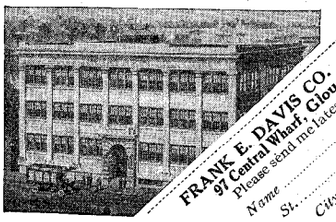
FRESH LOBSTER is the best thing known for salads. Right fresh from the water, they are boiled and then packed in **PARCHMENT LINED CANS.** They come to you as a perfectly pure and safe food product. The meat is as crisp and natural as if you took it from the shell yourself.

FRIED CLAMS are a relishable, hearty dish that your whole family will enjoy. No other flavor is just like that of clams, whether fried or in a chowder.

FRESH MACKEREL, perfect for frying, **SHRIMP** to cream on toast, **CRABMEAT** for Newburg and devilled, **SALMON** ready to serve, **SARDINES** of all kinds, **TUNNY** for salad, **SANDWICH FILLINGS** and every good thing packed here or abroad, you can get of us to keep right on your pantry shelf for regular or emergency use.

With every order we send **BOOK OF RECIPES** for preparing all of our fish products.

Our list tells how each kind of fish is put up, gives the delivered price, so you can choose just what you will enjoy most. Send this coupon for it now.



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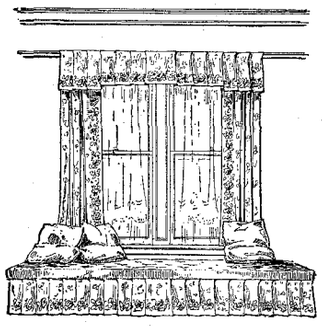

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that "it's all according to the seasonin', as Mr. Weller was wont to say"; and we hear from Marshall, Texas, that altho the majority feeling leans toward the Allies, "the disposition is to shut up about the war and talk diversification of crops. Many have quit reading war-news."

MONTANA TO CALIFORNIA

In the Mountain and Pacific Division of the States, to begin with Montana, a Butte editor whose policy is "neutral, but opposed to German militarism," observes that "for its size Butte probably has a larger foreign element than any other town in the United States, and the sentiment is strongly with the Allies." Bozeman also favors the Allies. An editor in Helena who openly defends the Allies says that the community also is in favor of them, altho "some Germans are very aggressive in patriotism, but most of them admit that the Kaiser is wrong." Crossing into Idaho, we find in such cities as Boise, Cœur d'Alene, and Twin Falls that the newspapers practise absolute neutrality while the people are disposed to favor the Allies.

In Wyoming we hear from Rawlins of an editorial stand against "Germany's militarism, which is a world menace at all times," and the reason therefore why "the community stands up for the Allies." In Colorado the word comes from Denver that "we are all striving to live up to the President's neutrality proclamation." In the same city a Swedish-American paper declares for the Germans. Colorado Springs is wholly pro-Ally, says an editor whose columns take the same attitude. At Grand Junction a pro-Ally editor says that sentiment is "about equally divided," while at Durango the general mind is described as neutral.

Also neutral, according to one report, is Tucson, Arizona, altho another says that the general feeling favors the Allies, and this writer adds that "of course there are some Germans and people of German descent who favor Germany, but they are comparatively few." A mixed state of opinion is ascribed moreover to Phœnix and to Prescott, while Bisbee and Yuma are said to be distinctly pro-Ally.

Going into Utah we find complete pro-Ally sympathy in Brigham City, Heber City, and Logan; while a prominent editor in Salt Lake City writes that his attitude is neutral tho "the sentiment of the community is very largely in favor of the Allies, due no doubt to the fact that the Teutonic element is far in the minority."

Nevada comes out strongly for the Allies in Las Vegas and also Winnemucca, in which town an editor writes that "we all like the German people, but not Kaiser Billy and his militarism."

To enter the Pacific Coast States, beginning with Washington, we hear from "near-neutral" editors in Yakima and Ellensburg that the communities lean toward the Allies. However, while this statement is also said to be "probably true" of Walla Walla still "there are many on the other side." From Spokane it is reported "that general sentiment is liberal and willing to hear both sides; but much criticism of Germany's treatment of the Belgians is heard. The Ka'ser is held by many to be responsible for this and for the war. But the people of Germany have plenty of friends." One Tacoma editor says that the feeling in favor of the Allies is "less pronounced than it was shortly after the war began." And another writes that "lately sentiment has changed very noticeably; it is not changing in favor of Germany so much as it is taking a neutral ground."

Finally, from Bellingham, in the far northwest of the State, we have word of an editor who is a German supporter and who says that the feeling in his town is "for the Germans! Always."

In Oregon, also, German editorials and public support are found at Eugene and at La Grande, while the Allies are said "to have the best of it" in Portland, Albany, and Grant's Pass. In Salem we hear that "the natives of the belligerent nations generally favor the country they have emigrated from. Americans seem to be taking no sides; but more expressions of sympathy for the Allies, especially the Belgians, are heard."

The fact that the lineage of people inclines their sympathies more directly than any other impulse is remarked by a San Francisco editor. We read that "no one could answer the question as to the general sentiment of this city. San Francisco is very cosmopolitan and contains great numbers of all nationalities." Another view of San Francisco concedes that perhaps pro-Ally sympathizers are in the preponderance. Yet it is admitted that the "Germans are very aggressive," while "the strong Irish element seems divided." From San Diego we hear also of a mixed population making a mixed public opinion. One editor writes that "the Germans are loudest in the protests," but declares that all sides accuse him of partiality, altho he is trying to be neutral. Another San Diego editor, whose paper supports the Germans, says that "at first the community was hostile to the German side, but that it is now veering and seems rather to favor the Germans." From Chieco, Cal., the report comes that the Allies are more kindly regarded. In Santa Barbara we hear from one source that the city is "pro-Ally," and from another that it is neutral. Neutrality, moreover, is ascribed to Fresno and to Bakersville, because, as one writer says, "we are sincerely for world peace, and we consider absolute neutrality the first international duty of every citizen and of every newspaper in the United States at the present time."

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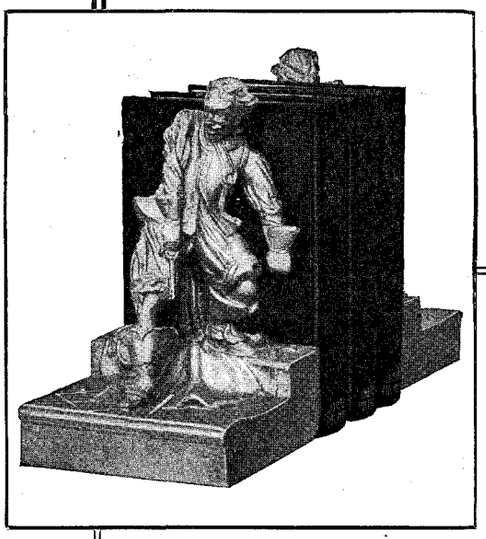

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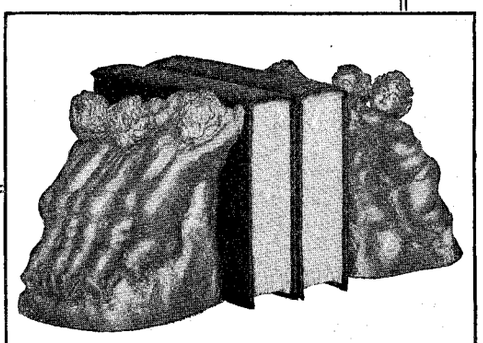

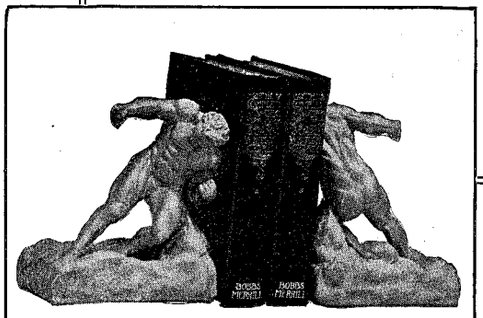

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

SAVINGS AND THE WAR'S COST COMPARED

M. YVES GUYOT, formerly a minister in the French Cabinet, recently made a study of the cost of the war in Europe in which he drew a comparison of this cost with the income of the people who are engaged in it. Should the war last only three months he thought the number of men in arms would be 3,000,000 Germans, 2,000,000 Austrians, or 5,000,000 in the camp of France's enemies; while 3,000,000 Frenchmen and 4,000,000 Russians would oppose them, or 7,000,000 in all, without reckoning England and not counting the smaller units in the Balkans. As reported in the New York *Times Annalist* he then said:

"At an estimated cost of 12.50 francs ($2.50) per day per head—which is rather too optimistic—every fighting day destroys fully 150,000,000 francs ($30,000,000), and six months' outlay reaches 27,000,000,000 francs ($5,400,000,000).

"The capacity for saving of the various nations involved can be said to be, annually: Four billion francs for France, six for Germany, and eight for England, a total of 18,000,000,000 francs ($3,600,000,000), or equal to the cost of four months' warfare. But fighting nations do not only cease from saving; they also stop paying their way. Losses through the curtailment of producing power can be estimated, M. Guyot finds, at 44,000,000,000, and the damage done to human machinery he appraises at 18,000,000,000, or a gross total of 80,000,000,000 francs lost to capital account, which may be reduced if a certain amount of production is kept up during the war.

"Out of an 'active' population of 20,700,000, comprising 13,000,000 able-bodied men, there remain in France after mobilization some 10,000,000 men available for economic purposes, without reckoning the women. Commercial paralysis is not due, therefore, to lack of labor, but rather to the difficulty of transportation, the moratorium, and so on.

"After the war every one will have to rebuild the very elements of one's existence; the reconstruction, therefore, will be general. The first countries to need borrowing will be those which, having lost, must pay war indemnities. Enticed by substantial remuneration, hoarded money will come forth, and a great financial movement is to be expected.

"The commercial intercourse between France and Germany, amounting to 2,000,000,000 francs per annum, may somewhat abate, but it will not disappear entirely.

"Great Britain, which has 100,000,000,000 francs invested abroad, will retain her huge exporting power, but the destruction of Europe's surplus capital, making South-American loans very difficult, will close up many outlets to European exports in general.

"The United States need not worry. Its European purveyors will send out all the goods wished for in exchange for dollars—such dollars as are brought into the States by the present good crops. It is true that your customs authorities value at $8,000,000 the drop in monthly receipts attributable to the war, but in the end the thing must right itself. England will always remain your big customer, and as for Germany, will she not make up later for the $68,000,000 worth of cotton, for instance, which she can not obtain during the war?"

M. Guyot added that, thanks to "the hard-learned economic lessons of the war," the world may reckon on a reduction of standing military expenses after hostilities and on "a great development of initiative, thanks to the feeling of lasting security which is to replace the uncertainty and hesitation to which the Kaiser's policy had reduced the whole of the world for many a year."

NOTABLE DECLINES IN IMMIGRATION

Statistics of immigration to and emigration from the United States have commonly had more than passing attention from students of economic conditions, because they furnish guides to what is going on both at home and abroad. "If affairs oversea are adverse, there is a strong tendency to immigrate," says a writer in *Bradstreet's*, and, at the same time, if matters here are on the down grade, emigration ordinarily increases. Just now another reason for closely watching these statistics arises from influences due to the European War, which should cause an exodus of reasonably large proportions because of the stoppage of transatlantic traffic from certain countries, and because of calls issued by the warring nations for reservists to return to their colors. From figures issued by the Bureau of Immigration, *Bradstreet's* extracts the following information on conditions at the present time:

"For the first month of the European-Oriental War we find that only 51,231 aliens arrived in the United States, while 54,112 departed, making a net loss of 2,881 in our population from this source. In other words, immigration decreased 28.8 per cent. from the preceding month and 64 per cent. from August of 1913, while furnishing the smallest total reported since January, 1912, when only 46,820 arrived in this country. But it is probably more significant to learn, as we do, that emigration was not heavy, the number departing during August being but 54,112, showing a decrease from the previous month of 773 persons. Indeed, the sum given contrasts with departures of 78,207 in June, 57,787 in May, 69,218 in January last, and 56,587 in December, 53,931 in November, 54,609 in October, and 49,095 in August of 1913. So it will be seen that emigration was not remarkably large.

"Examination of the figures giving departures and arrivals by races shows that 10,708 more Italians went out than came in, southern Italians comprising 9,652 of the total. But the ebb and flow of the race named are always strong. On balance this country also lost 1,725 Poles, 2,325 people whose nationality is not specified in the returns, 303 Slovaks, 253 Roumanians, 416 Magyars, 1,365 French, 845 Croatians and Slavonians, 1,315 Russians, 60 Dutch and Flemish, and an equal number of Turks. But 1,190 more Irish came than departed, while English immigrants outnumbered those emigrating by 1,503, and the German race furnished an excess in this respect of 1,045. It is to be noted that 17,459 alien emigrant laborers went out during August, while only 5,447 came in, which figures convey the inference that lack of employment was the impelling cause.

"Now, it may be of service to compare the outward and inward flow of United States citizens as distinguished from that of aliens

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over a period of months. The following gives the statistical facts:

	Arrivals	Departures
1913		
August	36,928	36,721
September	50,051	20,699
October	32,280	29,896
November	18,534	24,143
December	17,011	18,451
1914		
January	12,860	25,586
February	15,461	21,156
March	19,705	18,007
May	21,271	34,970
June	17,753	55,844
July	22,334	46,726
August	37,352	29,863

"The foregoing figures include males as well as females. This table gives the statistical facts as to immigration and emigration during the months of the years named:

Alien Arrivals

	1914	*1913*	*1912*	*1911*
January	44,708	46,441	38,453	36,361
February	46,873	59,156	45,380	42,826
March	92,621	96,958	91,185	81,687
April	119,885	136,371	99,839	98,036
May	107,796	137,262	113,635	95,361
June	71,728	176,261	92,425	71,019
July	60,377	138,244	78,101	51,737
August	37,706	126,180	82,377	50,110
September	.....	136,247	105,611	62,599
October	.....	134,140	108,300	69,418
November	.....	104,671	94,739	61,765
December	.....	95,387	76,315	61,626
Total	581,694	1,387,318	1,026,360	782,545

Non-Immigrant Alien Arrivals

	1914	*1913*	*1912*	*1911*
January	8,442	8,794	8,367	7,243
February	9,242	12,199	9,521	8,670
March	16,302	24,283	19,763	15,230
April	22,322	38,808	27,162	18,841
May	19,052	27,430	19,022	14,714
June	13,366	22,196	15,810	10,933
July	11,638	16,358	12,417	9,989
August	13,525	16,475	15,424	13,242
September	.....	20,441	22,855	16,194
October	.....	18,927	20,288	17,470
November	.....	12,360	13,348	12,382
December	.....	11,314	11,293	10,061
Total	113,889	229,585	195,270	154,969
Grand total	635,206	1,616,903	1,221,630	937,514

"This table shows the number of aliens arriving as well as the number departing during August:

Aliens Arriving	1914	1913	1912	1911
Immigrant	37,706	126,180	82,377	50,110
Non-immigrant	13,525	16,475	15,424	13,242
Total	51,231	142,655	97,801	63,352
Aliens Departing				
Emigrant	30,307	23,242	25,725	31,915
Non-emigrant	23,805	25,853	20,710	20,589
Total	54,112	49,095	46,435	52,504
Gain in populat'n	*2,881	93,560	51,366	10,848

* Loss.

"The above loss of 2,881 for August of this year contrasts with heavy to fair gains in most preceding months, exceptions to the rule having been furnished by January of this year, when emigration exceeded immigration to the extent of 16,068 by the like month of 1913, at which time there was a decrease of 1,800, and by December and July of 1912, those months having reflected losses of 195 and 8,097, respectively."

COMMODITY PRICES LOWER

In the course taken by wholesale prices of commodities in October the notable features were sharp drops in wheat and provisions, slighter declines in textiles and fabrics, some advances and other heavy declines in drugs and chemicals. Meanwhile other declines below the sharp breaks recorded at the close of September occurred. These were in metals and some miscellaneous commodities, such as india-rubber and hops. Wheat advanced sharply during the month in consequence of heavy export-buying, but on freer offerings weakened slightly toward the close. Corn and oats likewise made advances in consequence of the foreign demand. Provisions were irregular, and on the whole weaker on liberal hog receipts and poor cash demand.

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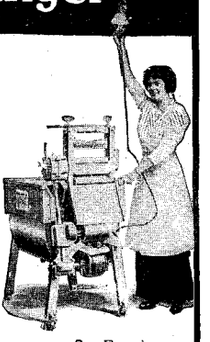

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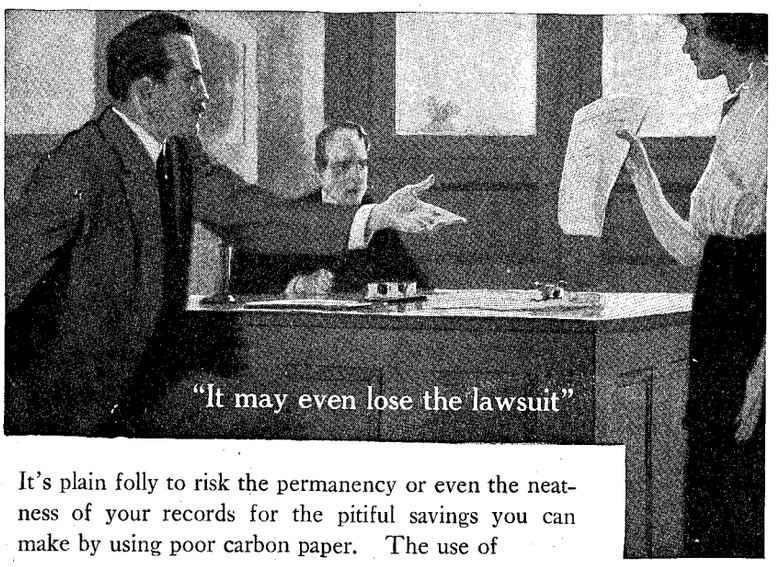

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Other points in the market for commodities were set forth as follows by *The Journal of Commerce:*

"Some of the staples worked to lower basis. Pork provisions dropt from high at $23 on September 30 to $22.50 at the close of last month, while coffee declined from .07⅝ to .06⅝; refined granulated from 7.25 to 6.50. In the same list, however, an advance from .27 at the close of September to .30 on the last day of October was noted on eggs, and sugar 96 centrifugal advanced from high 6.27 to 6.50.

"Gray and brown cottons are now being revised downward steadily. Colored cottons are unchanged, in consequence of the uncertainty of dyestuff supplies. Japan silks have dropt radically, but Italian grades less so. Low-grade foreign and domestic wools were in strong demand, and prices on these descriptions went up sharply. The feature of the month was the way the local market was cleaned up of pulled wools for export to England and Canada. The embargo placed on wool shipments from the British colonies upset the plans of importers who had arranged to ship direct.

"The drug and chemical market, which during the preceding month showed a continual decline toward normal prices, recorded further declines, with only a single advance. Cod-liver oil, which ruled high at $24 at the close of September, closed in October at $19; menthol broke from previous months' high at $4.15 to $2.90; nitrate of soda, spot, from $2.15 to $1.90; peppermint oil, bulk, from $2.35 to $1.90; quicksilver from $1.05 to 90c. The advance noted was in alcohol, grain."

"WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITIES LIE AHEAD OF US"

S. W. Straus gives in *The Investors' Magazine* his impressions as to the influence the European War will exert on conditions in this country. He bases these impressions on personal observations made recently in Europe and on "conversations with bankers and government officials in England, Germany, Holland, and the United States." His outlook for this country is optimistic and he looks for an early end of the war:

"As each day goes by I appreciate more fully our advantages in this country at this time, and begin to grasp more thoroughly the wonderful opportunities that lie ahead of us. I am going to state my conclusions first of all:

"First—The war will be a short one. It may be over by 1915. Europe's loss in life and in money, disruption of trade and of finance, pressure of poverty and hunger will soon bring peace.

"Secondly—Conditions in the United States are bound to improve week by week and month by month whether the war is ended soon or not. We have got past the first shock without a panic or a breakdown of business. As we adjust ourselves to conditions and rally our forces, we are bound to see a constant betterment in the United States.

"Thirdly—We are not at all likely to see any great increase in the cost of living beyond its present levels.

"Fourthly—We may expect a period of somewhat easier money before long.

"Fifthly—This ease will be tremendously increased when the new Federal Reserve system is put in operation. This will enable us to transact the nation's business on a smaller amount of gold than was available in the past. Large amounts of gold will, therefore, be set free which will be available for use in the international money market. We will undoubtedly play a large part in financing the rehabilitation of Europe when the war is over.

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"Sixthly—The wise provisions of the Federal Reserve law which permit our national banks to open branches abroad will allow us to take the necessary preliminary steps toward acquiring a much larger share of South America's trade than we enjoy at present. South America is now in a serious financial condition. American banks must be prepared to finance our trade with the Spanish-American Republics, which will be greatly aided by the opening of the Panama Canal. When this is done, we will lay the foundation for a vastly increased commerce.

"Seventhly—When the war is over it will be found that the previous balance of power in Europe will not be greatly disturbed, and the international boundary-lines of July 30, 1914, will not be radically altered. Conditions will be such, in this respect, as to help the world to get back to normal.

"Eighthly—The new spirit of cooperation between the National Administration and American bankers and business men, and the elimination of the old feeling of animosity which has done so much to hold back the nation's progress in the last few years, will do much toward reestablishing prosperity.

"Ninthly—The next few years will be most prosperous for American farmers and for all industries and lines of business based on agriculture in this country. Even if peace is restored and Europe's armies sent home by spring, the harvests of 1915 abroad will be much below normal. There will be a great demand at good prices for American grains and food products of all sorts. Our production will be greatly in excess of our domestic consumption, and Europe will pay well for our surplus. The prosperity our farmers will enjoy as a result of these conditions will extend to all rural communities and will work upward, benefiting in turn the railroads, the iron and steel industries, farm-implement makers, and all other lines.

"Tenthly—It will soon be found that the increased prosperity of our industries helped by the war balances, or more than balances, the damage to those which have been injured. As time goes on, conditions in the latter class will work a cure, and this favorable balance will steadily and rapidly increase.

"Eleventhly—An important factor is that European travel will be greatly reduced, and most of the $300,000,000 annually spent by Americans abroad will remain at home.

"These are my conclusions, based on my personal observations and on conversations with bankers and government officials in England, Germany, Holland, and the United States. The world is going through a momentous crisis. Blood is being spilled like water. Billions upon billions of dollars of property are being destroyed, and when it is all over and done, it is very much to be doubted that any nation or set of nations will profit greatly at the expense of the others.

"This war had to come.

"It is based on hatreds and jealousies that run back scores of years. The crisis had been near for a long time, and only a trivial incident was necessary to touch off the powder-magazine—indeed, most great wars have been directly caused by trivial incidents. The inner governmental circles of the great European countries have known for some years that this war was coming. Their preparations had been on a scale that has brought more than one Power to the verge of bankruptcy. The war itself, with its colossal destruction of values and of life, is hurrying the nations to financial and economic ruin at a whirlwind pace. This destruction is on too vast a scale to last long. I feel quite safe in saying that the nations will be exhausted, worn out, and sick of slaughter and destruction before Christmas. Then will come the work of peace."

Protection and Procrastination

Protection—that's the natural tendency of every careful man. Communities protect themselves against fires, robberies and other crimes. Corporations protect themselves against failure by sane and sound business methods. Firms and individuals protect themselves against different kinds of loss by insurance. No man thinks of risking fire loss at home without protection. Most men carry life insurance—but only twenty per cent. protect themselves against accident or illness.

Procrastination—that's ignoring the compensating law of chance. One man in seven is hurt every year. Thousands are disabled by illness. The average man thinks that most accidents occur to those who travel and who are in hazardous pursuits. That idea is wrong. Thousands upon thousands of accidents happen in the streets and in the home. Most men think they will escape serious sickness—but sickness *comes*.

Protection against accident or illness is every man's duty to himself. No one can afford the cost of being hurt, nor of being sick. The oft-repeated saying, "I can't afford to be sick," hits the nail on the head—no one can. How are you protected against the temporary loss of your earning capacity? How will you finance the cost of being laid up? If you *should* be injured, if you *should* suffer a serious illness, would you reap the compensation of protection, or of procrastination?

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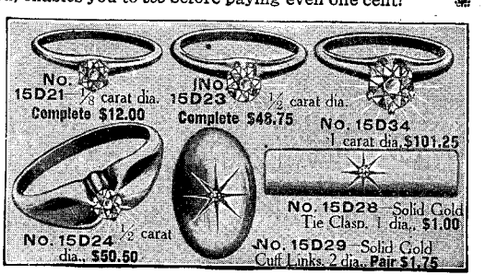
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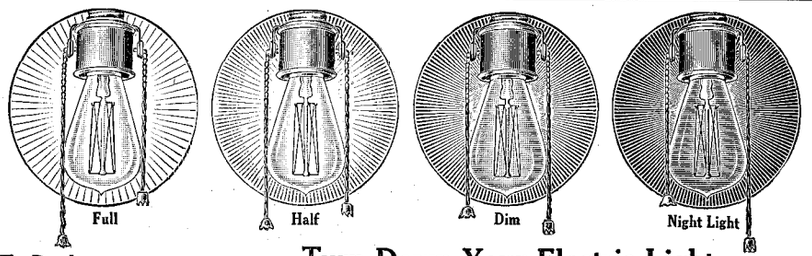

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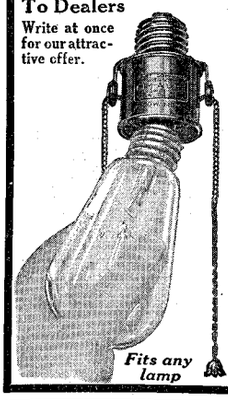

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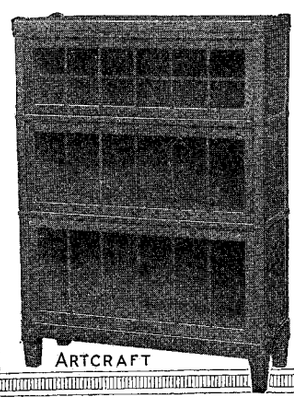

GAINS IN OUR SAVINGS TO FOLLOW THE WAR

Whatever the cost of the European War to the United States, through loss of business, war-taxes, etc., "it will not have been in vain," says the Boston *News Bureau*, "if we learn one lesson thoroughly—the art of saving." The writer adds that "we are a young and happy-go-lucky nation, and zest of youth has naturally not impelled us to give great thought to the morrow." Our natural resources have been so tremendous that we "have always pulled through our great crises, even tho we did not have much laid by for a rainy day." In this respect as well as some others "we have differed from the other and older portions of the globe, where thrift is inborn." Of the changes due to war which will now enforce greater economy upon us, the writer says:

"For a century, when we have wanted to build a railroad or finance enterprises which took large amounts of capital, we have turned to the Old World—to England, France, or Holland. The result has been that our foreign cousins have accumulated billions of dollars of American securities, the interest on which plays such an important part in that elusive and much-misunderstood 'balance of trade.'

"Now, however, with the enormous drain on the cash resources of our erstwhile contributors to the material side of our development, we must be largely self-contained when it comes to financing new enterprises. The golden stream, for years at least, will be sluggish in its flow toward the United States.

"Had we more thoroughly acquired the habit of saving, we could look with more indifference on the lowering of this European reservoir of capital. Unfortunately, however, man for man we have been slower to acquire the saving-habit than any other nation on the globe, as shown by the following table of savings-bank depositors per thousand of population:

Switzerland	554
Denmark	442
Norway	415
Sweden	404
Belgium	397
France	346
Holland	325
Germany	317
England	302
Australia	300
Japan	270
Italy	220
United States	99

Meanwhile, the distrust among savings-bank depositors that followed the outbreak of the war has passed away. While many depositors served the banks with notice that they would want funds at the end of sixty days, few availed themselves of their right when the time had expired. In fact, it has been said in savings-bank circles that many of those who gave the banks notice were prompted to do so by the prominence given to the request made of the savings-banks by the Superintendent of Banking that they enforce the sixty-day clause as a measure of precaution.

Not a few depositors misunderstood the action of the Superintendent, and took alarm. Thus was brought about the very situation which had been predicted by savings-bank officers who in vain tried to dissuade the Superintendent from taking the step. Some of the banks which had posted the notice in compliance with the Superintendent's request paid depositors on demand when so requested.

According to *The Wall Street Journal*, the banks most affected by the sixty-day notice were those located on the East Side,

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where numerous private banking failures had produced a feeling of distrust among small depositors. Some of the large institutions in that district received notices for the withdrawal of several million dollars. The same paper adds:

"At the present time the savings-bank deposits are running in advance of last year. The closing of the security markets has been a considerable factor in the better showing, as many savings which ordinarily would have gone into securities are now being placed in savings-banks. For the same reason withdrawals are inclined to be less than a year ago. Many who have been affected by prevailing business conditions are postponing the withdrawing of funds till after the new year in order to secure the full half-year's interest on their accounts, and in the meantime are meeting present needs by borrowing of banks and trust companies on pass-books as collateral."

SPICE OF LIFE

Unnecessary.—"Did you tell Binks I was a fool?"

"No; I thought he knew it."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Oft-Traveled.—WILLIE—"Paw, why is the way of the transgressor hard?"

PAW—"Because so many people have tramped on it, my son."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Thrift.—BUTTONS—"Get up! Get up! The hotel's afire!"

SCOTTISH GENTLEMAN—"Richt, laddie; but if I do, mind ye, I'll no pay for the bed."—*Answers.*

His Busy Day.—"What is that letter?" asked the busy merchant.

"Answer to your letter to a young lady proposing matrimony. Replying to your esteemed favor, the young lady declines."

"Hum! Send her our follow-up form No. 17."—*Puck.*

Doubly Unfortunate.—OLD LADY (compassionately)—"Poor fellow! I suppose your blindness is incurable. Have you ever been treated?"

BLIND MAN (sighing)—"Yes, mum, but not often. 'Tain't many as likes to be seen going into a public-house with a blind beggar."—*Yale Record.*

A Ray of Hope.—THE FAMILY MAN—"The cost of everything is increasing at a terrible rate."

THE MILITARY EXPERT—"Not everything. According to statistics in former wars it cost $10,000 to kill a man, but now, with improved ordnance and ammunition, it can be done for one-third of that."—*Puck.*

Anxious for News.—He had waited thirty minutes for a slow waiter to bring his dinner.

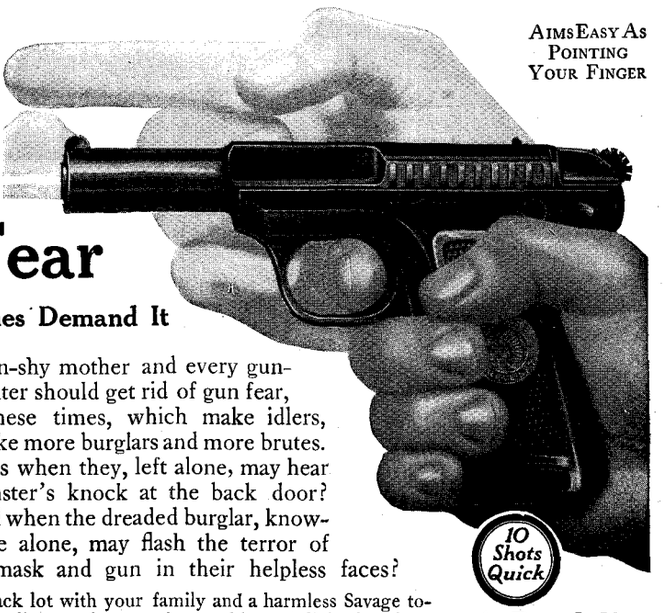
"Now," he said to the waiter, "can you bring me some cheese and coffee?"

"Yes, sir; in a minute, sir."

"And," continued the diner, "while you are away you might send me a postal-card every now and then."—*Woman's Home Companion.*

Get Rid of Gun Fear

AIMS EASY AS POINTING YOUR FINGER



These War Times Demand It

EVERY gun-shy mother and every gun-shy daughter should get rid of gun fear, especially in these times, which make idlers, who in turn make more burglars and more brutes. For who knows when they, left alone, may hear the brute monster's knock at the back door? Or who can tell when the dreaded burglar, knowing them to be alone, may flash the terror of his light and mask and gun in their helpless faces?

Out into the back lot with your family and a harmless Savage today. When they discover its easy aim cracking ten lightning shots into the bull's eye, watch their gun fear change into shooting enthusiasm; their gun hate to gun affection; their burglar and brute terror to haughty indifference. In other words, watch them get rid of gun fear.

The Savage shoots two to four more shots than any other automatic; shoots only one shot per trigger pull, but shoots as fast as you can crook your finger, and is as harmless as a cat around the house, because a touch or a look tells whether it is loaded or empty.

Get a Savage and get your family "gun-broke" in the back lot today. Or at least send for free booklet.

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This .22 Tubular Repeater has all the original Savage features — hammerless trombone action, solid breech, solid top, side ejection, etc. Price $12.00. Send for circular.

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The Hartford Fire Insurance Company pays losses at the rate of more than $3,000 every hour of the working day and has paid $170,000,000 to its policy holders since it was founded in 1810. Its meets all honest claims fairly and promptly.

The Hartford agent in your town will put you in touch with expert fire insurance service. He will justify the confidence you place in him when you tell him you want the absolute protection of the Hartford.

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Operating Problems for Motor-Truck Owners

Makers and owners of motor-trucks are making mutual progress toward placing this new transportation system on a sound basis. Manufacturers are eliminating unbusinesslike sales practises and standardizing their output. Owners are studying operating efficiency and running their vehicles in accordance with scientific principles. All of which is paving the way for the great future of the commercial motor vehicle.

Many purchasers of motor-trucks are still prone to put too great a burden of responsibility upon the truck makers. Many of these owners exact too much of the truck and too little of themselves. They demand and receive a highly perfected machine, but in many cases they fail to demand correct use of this machine in daily service. When this happens, the truck and its makers are blamed.

Some of these deficiencies in operating methods were the subject of helpful discussion at the recent convention of motor-truck makers, dealers, and owners at Detroit. Some of the points brought out at this assemblage should receive the careful attention of every motor-truck owner.

Of particular interest was the discussion of loading capacities and loading space. It was shown that there is much guesswork or total ignorance among owners about load weights. The experience of a Philadelphia department store was cited as an illustration of incorrect relation between truck capacity and weights carried. In this instance it was a case of underloading.

The truck employed by this firm for package delivery weighs 4000 pounds with a rated load capacity of 3000 pounds. Investigation showed that the loads range from 800 pounds to a maximum of 1195 pounds. This maximum is reached only with the body packed absolutely full. Thus the total weight moved with the maximum load is 5195 pounds. Of this the "payload" represents only 23% of the total weight; the "deadload," 77%. Moral: this truck is either much too big for its loads or its body is not designed to permit of adequate loading. Consequently, its operation is economically insufficient. Another motor-truck engaged in carrying candy stock in New York was found to be handling an average "payload" of 22 3/10%, its non-paying load being 77 7/10%, while another vehicle owned by the same firm only 18 8/10% "payload" and 81 2/10% "deadload." Gross oversize is faulty just as undersize is disastrous.

It was shown that owners give too little attention to body dimensions and design, loading spaces often being inadequate.

Great emphasis was placed upon the necessity of adequate tiring. A vital point in relation to load distribution and tire wear was disclosed in this part of the proceedings. It is found that while the weight of a vehicle and load may be within safe tire limits, the practise of carrying heavy weights far back upon a long overhang is exceedingly injurious to the rear tires.

The worst enemy to the successful operation of a motor-truck was declared to be the careless driver. A foundry company in the West entrusted a first-class truck to an irresponsible driver. Within six months the machine had to be returned to the factory and rebuilt. When the truck was received back, a careful, reliable driver was put in charge. Under his handling the truck has been operated nearly four and one-half years with almost no repairs.

Since the pioneer motor-trucks made their appearance, The Digest has been intensely interested in the development of this new factor in commercial life. It has been our aim to stimulate interest in the commercial motor vehicle, to influence manufacturers and merchants in behalf of its introduction, and to advocate efficiency methods of operation. To this end we shall continue to publish, as we have in the past, information and suggestions which may be helpful to motor-truck owners.

To those who do not at present own a truck, but could operate one to advantage, we shall be glad to extend the services of our Motor-Truck Department.

Motor-Truck Department

The Literary Digest

Recognized.—SHE—"The waiter is hanging around as tho he expected something."

HE—"Oh, yes; he's a tippical waiter."—*Providence Journal.*

Careless.—"How did the cashier of your bank get into jail?"

"Left the 's' off speculation."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

She Knew Him.—"You won't object if I go on with this embroidery while we talk, will you, Mr. Boreham? I always think that one should keep one's mind occupied."—*Life.*

Wrong Cue.—ALGERNON—"Do you think two can live as cheaply as one, Miss Simpkins?"

MISS SIMPKINS (eagerly)—"Yes, Algernon, yes! I certainly do!"

ALGERNON—"How sad! And still women think they are mentally qualified for the ballot."—*Judge.*

Obliging.—VISITOR (at séance)—"I want to talk with Mr. Brown."

ATTENDANT—"What Mr. Brown?"

VISITOR—"I can not remember his first name, but he is only lately deceased."

ATTENDANT (formerly a department-store worker)—"Please show the gentleman some of the latest shades of Browns."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Then War Was Declared.—BRIGGS—"We are coming around to see you this evening."

GRIGGS—"That's right; but do me a favor, old man. Don't let your wife wear her new fall suit; I don't want my wife to see it just now."

BRIGGS—"Why, man alive, that's just why we are coming."—*Boston Transcript.*

Not Needed.—Two college students were arraigned before the magistrate charged with hurdling the low spots in the road in their motor-car.

"Have you a lawyer?" asked the magistrate.

"We're not going to have any lawyer," answered the elder of the students. "We've decided to tell the truth."—*New York Times.*

Courtesies of War.—The wife of General Metzinger, a distinguished French officer whose son, a captain in the army, was recently wounded, was traveling from Switzerland to Lorraine.

She overheard a conversation between two German officers during a rain-storm.

One said: "Oh, I left my umbrella at a hotel in Paris."

The other replied: "Never fear; you will be able to go and get it next week."

"Pray do not trouble yourselves," interrupted Mme. Metzinger; "my son, who is a captain in the French Army, will undertake to bring it to Berlin himself."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Blaming Münsterberg.—DAD (from the hall)—"Why, Marjorie, how dim the light is in here!"

FREDDY (the fiancé not a college graduate in vain)—"Yes, sir. Professor Münsterberg has a theory that brilliant light benumbs the intellect. We are experimenting to find the degree of illumination by which the attention is kept vivid and the mental functions active."—*Judge.*

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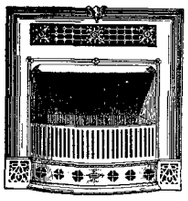

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"I've never tried it; can you show me the steps?"—*Chaparal.*

Patriotism.—"Who's yoh foh, Sam? De French or de Germans?"

"Ah's foh de French, ob co'se. Ain't Jack Johnson a Frenchman?"—*Columbia Jester.*

Happy Lo.—"These things," said a real Mrs. Twickembury at the Mohonk Conference, "have mitigated constantly against the advancement of the Indians."—*Christian Register.*

Not Fatal.—FOND MOTHER (proudly)—"An' do ye no think 'e looks like 'is faither?"

SYMPATHETIC NEIGHBOR (cheerfully)—"An' niver ye mind thot, Mrs. McCarty, so long as 'e's 'ealthy."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

A Substitute.—DEPREST LUNCHER—"Have you any prussic acid?"

WAITRESS—"No, sir."

DEPREST LUNCHER—"Then bring me one of your steak-and-kidney puddings."—*Tit-Bits.*

Making Sure.—MAID (knocking in the morning)—"Madame, I've forgotten whether you wanted to be waked at seven or eight."

"What time is it now?"

"Eight."—*Lustige Blätter.*

Difficult.—"Why doesn't the policeman pay his fare?" inquired the old gentleman on the twopenny tram, observing that no money passed between the constable and the conductor.

"Well, you know, sir," explained the conductor, "you can't get twopence out of a copper."—*Tit-Bits.*

Brought Home.—A party of tourists were going through a small town, having the time of their lives, laughing and joking. One of them thought she would have some fun, and called to a little girl standing near, "Are there any shows in town?" To which the little girl answered, "Only the one you people are making."—*Minnesota Minnehaha.*

The D. A. R. in Mexico.—"Who is that haughty-looking dark lady on the right?"

"That is Señora Juarez-Torreon-Varanza-Quilla, of Mexico."

"And what are all those badges, buttons, and medals with which she is almost covered?"

"Why, she's a Daughter of Three Hundred and Twenty-nine Revolutions!"—*Judge.*

Incurable Grief.—All the work was mapped out for the new charwoman, but about the appointed time she arrived in tears.

"My poor 'usband was shot in the battle," she said, "and 'e's passed away."

The employer was all sympathy, gave the widow the half-crown she ought to have earned, and did the necessary work herself.

The next day she met the neighbor who recommended the woman, and said:

"You've heard, I suppose, about Mrs. W.'s husband being killed?"

"Yes," said her friend. "But she ought to have got over it by now. It was in the Boer War."—*Tit-Bits.*

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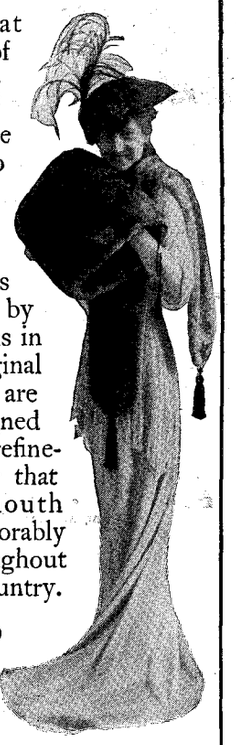

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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE WEST

October 29.—The French War Office reports slight advances between the Aisne and the Argonne regions, resulting in the capture of German trenches. The German General Headquarters announces the repulse of French attacks southwest of Verdun and occupation of the main French position.

October 30.—The Belgian Army floods the lower valley of the Yser River, says the French War Office, compelling the Germans to withdraw. Slight successes are claimed by France in the Lille region and by the Germans in the Argonne forest.

November 3.—The Allies claim to have gained the west bank of the Yser River below Dixmude and to hold all the river-crossings. The Germans claim promising gains at Ypres, Roye, and east of Soissons.

IN THE EAST

October 31.—Vienna announces that the advance of the Russian forces along the San and Stryj rivers into West Galicia is being repulsed with severe losses to the enemy.

November 1.—An advance of the whole Russian Army beyond the Vistula is officially reported.

November 4.—The Russians report the capture of Barkalarjewo in East Prussia and the pressure of the German left wing back upon Biala and Lyck.

GENERAL WAR NEWS

October 29.—Prince Louis of Battenberg resigns as First Lord of the British Admiralty.

A Turkish cruiser begins hostilities against Russia by the bombardment of the town of Theodosia, in the Crimea. Odessa is also bombarded, and several Allied vessels in the harbor sunk.

In the harbor of Penang, in the Straits Settlements, the *Emden* sinks the Russian cruiser *Jemtchug* and a French destroyer.

October 30.—Admiral Lord Fisher is

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reappointed First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty, after three years of retirement, to succeed Prince Louis of Battenberg.

October 31.—The Allies request from Turkey an explanation of the bombardment of Russian seaports.

November 1.—Tokyo reports that Tsing-tao has been put in flames by the bombardment, but that the Germans are still maintaining its defense.

November 2.—Italy and Great Britain form a coalition, it is rumored, for the joint protection of their African provinces.

The Turkish Ministry resign, leaving the Young Turk party in control.

November 3.—The British submarine *D-5* is sunk by a floating mine, during a skirmish between light cruisers of the British and German fleets in the North Sea.

A naval engagement in the Pacific, off Coronel, Chile, is reported, in which the British are said to lose the cruisers *Monmouth* and *Good Hope*, with severe damage to the cruisers *Glasgow* and *Otranto*. Of the five German cruisers attacking the British vessels, the *Scharnhorst*, *Gneisenau*, and *Nürnberg* report with slight injuries at Valparaiso.

Naval operations against Turkey are reported in the shelling of the Dardanelles by the British-French squadron, and the bombardment of the fortified town of Akabah, Arabia, by an English cruiser. Turkish troops are reported near the Egyptian borders. Tho the people are as yet undisturbed, the whole of Egypt is placed under martial law. The Turks are reported successful in an engagement with Russians near Trebizond.

November 4.—The Japanese claim the capture of 800 men, and the destruction of twenty-six guns employed in the defense of Tsing-tao.

Turkey breaks off diplomatic relations with Great Britain, France, Russia, and Servia. Jeddah, a principal Arabian port, is bombarded by a British war-ship.

GENERAL FOREIGN

October 29.—Disturbances at Port au Prince, Haiti, result in the dispatch to that port of the transport *Hancock*, with a full regiment of marines aboard, and the battle-ship *Kansas*.

November 2.—The Aguas Calientes Conference deposes General Carranza and appoints Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez as Provisional President for a term of twenty days.

November 3.—Carranza refuses to abide by the action of the Aguas Calientes Conference.

Acting Secretary of State Lansing serves notice on the small German cruiser *Geier*, now in dock for repairs in Honolulu Harbor, that within a limited time the vessel must sail or be interned for the war. Outside the harbor are the Japanese battle-ship *Hizen* and a Japanese cruiser.

November 4.—Carranza sets up his Government at Puebla, Mexico, while Gutierrez still rules at Aguas Calientes.

Prof. Domenico Argentieri, an Abruzzi priest, gives a successful demonstration of his pocket wireless telegraph-receiver, operating without poles or aerial, before French, Russian, and Japanese attachés, public men, and scientific experts, at the British Embassy in Rome.

DOMESTIC

October 29.—Upon investigation, the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* declares that

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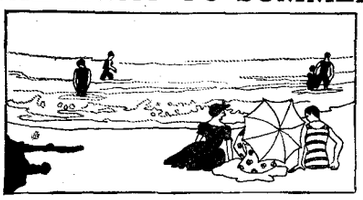

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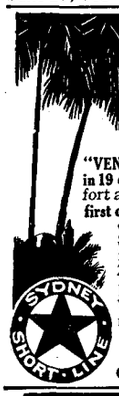

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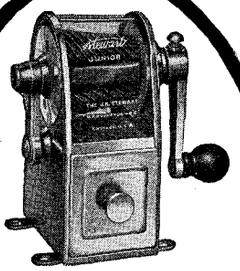

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The National City Bank of New York arranges to provide a loan of $10,000,000 to the French Government, on treasury notes payable at 6 per cent. in nine months.

November 2.—An indictment charging criminal conspiracy against twenty-three directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad is handed down in the United States District Court.

November 3.—As a result of the elections, the Democratic plurality in the House remains, tho much reduced; there is a slight Democratic gain in the Senate. Republican landslides occur in New York, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut. Seven States vote on Woman Suffrage, with the early returns leaving the result in some doubt. Six States vote on Prohibition; of these Colorado, Oregon, Washington, and Arizona go dry.

The Rockefeller Foundation relief steamship *Massapequa* sails for Rotterdam with a $275,000 cargo of flour, rice, bacon, and beans for the destitute people of Belgium.

President Wilson orders United States troops to Fort Smith, Arkansas, to assist United States Judge Frank A. Youmans in enforcing the orders of his court in connection with mine strikes in the neighboring coal regions.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"H. E. B.," Wapakoneta, O.—"I wish to ascertain if the word *wind*, meaning a current of air, can be pronounced *waind* in poetry, indiscriminately, that is, regardless of whether it is necessary to rime it with another word or not, and if this is according to good usage, and if so, on what authority."

In its original pronunciation this word rimed with "mind" and "find." When the short "i" sound ("i" as in "sin") was introduced, it met with so little favor from the literary lights of the day that one of them prepared a squib that quickly became popular—"I have a great mind to find why he pronounces it wind." But the new fashion prevailed and is with us to-day. No other monosyllabic word ending in *-ind* is so pronounced—*bind, find, grind, hind, kind, mind, rind*—all are given the diphthongal sound of "ai" as in "aisle," and in poetry wind has this sound.

"G. McK. B.," Norfolk, Va.—"I find 'predaceous' given as the spelling in the STANDARD DICTIONARY; 'predacious' or 'predaceous' in the COMPREHENSIVE STANDARD DICTIONARY, and 'predacious' in the CONCISE STANDARD DICTIONARY. Which is the proper spelling of this much-disputed word?"

The form preferred by the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY, which records both, is *predacious*, and the reason for it is explained in a note thereon (see p. 1953): "The form *predacious* in current use is analogous to mendac*ious*, rapac*ious*, etc.; *predaceous*, considered by some dictionaries as erroneous, is formed on the analogy of cretac*eous*, crustac*eous*, and may have entered the language through the Italian *predace*." The form *predacious* is recorded by the Comprehensive Dictionary on page 462 (col. 1) with *-ceous* as a variant, and by the Concise Dictionary on page 384 (col. 2). From the foregoing it may be seen that *predacious* is the accepted spelling of the word to-day.

"W. H. M.," Elkton, Md.—"Kindly explain a *trapezium* and *trapezoid*."

With Euclid, who flourished about 300 B. C., a *trapezium* included all quadrilateral figures except the square, rectangle, rhombus, and rhomboid. See definition 33 of the "Elements of Euclid," translated by Scarborough (1705). Proclus, who wrote Commentaries on the first book of Euclid's Elements, A.D. 450, retained the name *trapezion* only for quadrilaterals having two sides parallel, subdividing these into *trapezion isosceles* (isosceles trapezium) having two non-parallel sides (and the angles on their bases) equal, and *skalenon trapezium* (scalene trapezium), in which these sides and angles are unequal. For quadrilaterals having no sides parallel, Proclus introduced the name *trapesoeides* (trapezoid). This nomenclature is retained in all the Continental languages and used universally in England till late in the eighteenth century, when the application of the terms was transposed so that the figure which Proclus and modern geometers of other nations call specifically a *trapezium* became with most English writers a *trapezoid*, and the *trapezoid* of Proclus and other nations a *trapezium*. The changed sense of *trapezoid* is given in Hutton's Mathematical Dictionary, 1705, and he himself used it and doubtless was the principal means of its diffusion. But since 1875, the original senses have been in prevalent use. To make the subject more clear to you, we cite the following definitions: "*Trapezium*, 1. (Euclidean sense.) Any four-sided plane rectilineal figure that is not a parallelogram; any irregular quadrilateral. 2. (Proclean sense.) A quadrilateral having only one pair of its opposite sides parallel (the specific sense in England in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries). 3. (Rare, but common up to 1875.) An irregular quadrilateral having neither pair of opposite sides parallel." "*Trapezoid*, 1. (Called *trapezium* by English writers of the nineteenth century.) A quadrilateral figure of which no two sides are parallel. 2. A quadrilateral figure having only two sides parallel." This is an erroneous application peculiar to English-speaking people, now commonly given up.

"O. H.," Indianapolis, Ind.—"Kindly inform me how the following words obtained their names and the incidents connected with them—*plaid, mohair, cashmere, challie*, and *astrakhan*."

The word *plaid* is Scottish and designates a rectangular woolen garment, cross-barred with different colors, worn by Highlanders of both sexes. It is derived from the Gaelic, *plaide*, a contraction of *pellaid*, sheepskin, from *pealle*, skin.

Mohair is the hair of the Angora goat of Asia Minor, or a dress fabric made from this hair. A cotton and wool imitation of such fabric also is called "mohair." The word is derived from the Old French *mohere*, French *moire*, probably from the Arabic *mukhayyar*, goat's-hair cloth.

Cashmere is a fine and soft woolen dress-fabric, usually in plain colors; also, a cotton-and-wool imitation of it. Specifically, it is a fine, soft, costly fabric made in Kashmir and neighboring regions from yarn hand-spun from the flossy wool of the Cashmere goat. The term designates also anything (as a dress or shawl) made of cashmere. *Kashmir* is a native state of the Himalayan region of British India.

Challie is a light all-wool fabric resembling mousseline-de-laine; formerly, a fine, soft silk-and-worsted fabric for women's dresses. The word is derived from the Anglo-Indian *shalee*, from the Hindustani *sālū*, a soft cotton stuff.

Astrakhan designates the pelts of very young lambs from Astrakhan, Russia, of which muffs, collars, etc., are made; also a fabric in imitation of this. Astrakhan is a government of south-eastern Russia.

"Inquirer."—"Is there such a word as *schrapnel* in the English language? If so, what does it mean? I think it has to do with ammunition."

The term to which you refer is *shrapnel*. It is a shell filled with bullets, and having a bursting-charge to explode it at any given point in its flight, the bullets continuing in the same general course; also, shot of this kind collectively. *Shrapnel* bullets sweep an area of about 250 yards by 30 yards, half the bullets falling on the first 50 yards of the beaten zone. With a high-explosive shell the fragments strike the ground closer to the point of burst and beat a shallow, but broad, area of ground. The term shooting-*shrapnel* is given to certain howitzer *shrapnel*, which is designed to contain a large bursting-charge. This shell was named from its inventor, General Henry Shrapnel, who was born June 5, 1761, at Midnay Manor House, Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire, England, and died March 13, 1842.

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